IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,043.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th Aug.	SALSETTE	6300	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7900	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PARSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10500
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	391 or 495		391 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	22nd Aug
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	29th Nov
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A Coverley	24th Feb.
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd May
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	2 2nd May

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	921
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Date. Time Route via.
Dwarka.....1635 Thurs. 28th August 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....2185 Friday 29th Aug. 6 a.m. direct.
Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura." 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 28th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam. Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413 Thursday	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 ,,	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea..	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat..	6385	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	30th Aug.
P. di Piemonte .	6365	....	17th Sept.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov.
....	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	7th Jan
....	6000	.....	4th Feb.
....	6000	.....	4th Mar
....	6000	.....	1st April
....	6000	.....	29th ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May
....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi., ..4500.... 16th Sept. 1913.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 380.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATHEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BRITISH MAKE.

HALF A DOZEN OF OUR STANDARD DESIGN.

IN GOLD

GOLD SAFETY BROOCH, Ivy leaf set whole Pearl ...	Rs. 7 8
GOLD BROOCH, HORSE-SHOE: in velvet lined case	Rs. 9 8
GOLD SAFETY TIE PIN, flat pattern	Rs. 4 0
GOLD BANGLE, solid Bamboo pattern, in case ...	Rs. 40 0
GOLD COLLAR CLIPS, per pair	Rs. 7 8
GOLD SCARF PIN, twisted rope, Heart shape ...	Rs. 5 8

IN SILVER

STERLING SILVER PHOTOGRAPH FRAME, Cabinet	Rs. 6 0
STERLING SILVER BABY'S RATTLE, ivory ring ...	Rs. 3 4
STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, curved pattern	Rs. 16 0
STERLING SILVER MOUNTED PIN CUSHION, Elephant or Pig	Rs. 3 0
STERLING SILVER CARD CASE, Gentleman's size	Rs. 10 0
STERLING SILVER PENCIL CASE, for flat cedar ...	Rs. 1 8

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH-MAKERS, ENGRAVERS,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOFORTES, TYPEWRITERS, NAPIER CARS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. G. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150 in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150 ,, ,,	
Chester	125 ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125 ,, ,,	
Monkey	125 ,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

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MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRINTING PRESS.

THE SOLE MANAGEMENT of a Printing Press WANTED, by a European thoroughly capable of taking full charge of Newspaper or Jobbing Office. A practical man in all departments. Highest credentials both Indian and English. Disengaged in about five months. Apply "R. H." "Bombay Gazette."

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

ARRIVED on 26th August, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1913, for Certain Additional Works at Love Grove.

2.) Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.SC., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur. Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August 1913, run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K. Railway. Passengers for Stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the E. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rupees Twenty (Rs. 20) per share was declared and will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY the 27th August, 1913, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 15th August, 1913.

Dividend Warrents will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held THIS DAY an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 40—(forty) per share was declared and will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 15th August, 1913.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's registeredOffice at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Messrs. NAWROJI ADARJI TATA and JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA of date the 15th May 1913 to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England has been cancelled on my return to Bombay on the 22nd August, 1913.

KAWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent. Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs, of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May 1955.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, (noon) Bombay Time, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed,

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tenders for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of thetender not later than the

(1) 30th November 1913 in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October 1913 in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust, or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office, and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1913, on 1st December 1913 and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October 1913, on 1st November 1913 and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer, whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CREERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910, and further charge dated the 9th day of December, 1910, both made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferbhoy Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April, 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fazendari tenure, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. Nos. 3203, and 2403, and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by Memonwad Road, on or towards the south by the Old Nagapada Cross Lane, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Nizamoodin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Gamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at first floor, Captain House, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornments, carpets, table and hall lamps, one cottage piano, single and double bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, teapoys, tables, Jaot fan, pictures, utensils, etc., etc.; the property of R. H. Street, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hall, and hanging lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings and oleographs, drawing room sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, rich ornaments, fancy vases, writing tables, office chairs, bentwood chairs, hat and umbrella stands, cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrah, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, one 4 cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, speed 30 miles per hour, etc., etc. The property of a "gentleman."

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English-built rubber-tyred miniature brougham, in very good order.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III. Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot No. 5. 684 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5 in. on Sandhurst Road and 131 ft. on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhust Road and 90ft.. 5 in. on Northbrook Street.

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Lot No. V, Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city, Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th August, 1913.

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OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Kabulgitti Gold Mines, Limited, the Undersigned will SELL to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1913, and the days following, commencing at 12 o'clock noon each day, at Kabulgitti mines via Gadag Railway Station (10 miles by road).

All the remaining machinery, stores and plant consisting of:—Engines, boiler, pumps, balance bob and pitwork, weighing machines and piping etc., etc.

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(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street. Monthly Rent Rs. 50.

(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.

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JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. Alert, 233 tons, Commander Arthur Wood, R. N., sailed yesterday for Colombo.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Orseolo, 2,842 tons, Captain S. Chiesay, arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice (23rd July) with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Cawdor, 2764 tons, Captain T. M. Caskie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th August, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sutherland 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th August, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Singu, 1212 tons, Captain W. B. Murison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 10th August, with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, 8th August, via Coast ports, with a general cargo, 10 cabins and 277 deck passengers.

The steamer Samoset, 3302 tons, Captain A. R. Heath, will sail to-day for Singapore with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4358 tons, Captain A. J. Coldwell, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 25th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Fox ... .Capt Caulfield ..... R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr Wood .....B Navy
H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 26.

Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Bankura.....1203 Whytehead ..M M and Co
China .....4160 Pocque.....China...P & O Co
Islami .....1694 Hughes..... T M & Co
Khosrou .....2110 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Malalla ..3250 Tomson.....W and A G and Co
Maria Valerie .....2143 Galovich...A L S N Co
Nurani....2470 Atkin ..... T M and Co
Orseolo .....2849 Chiesay...Venice ...S N Co
Redbridge ... .2444 Vassey .....L'pool... W and A G and Co
Rysbergen..... ..... Burgen... .....
Saeed .....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sildra... .....2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Samoset.....3302 Heath... The Standard Oil Co
Strathearn.....2345 Braddon .....K N & Co
Singu..... ...1912 Morrison ...R'goon..... S Wallace Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Uriana .....3383 Pratt ..... M M and Co
Wheatfield's ....3568 Olbrons ...W & A G and Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill ..... M M and Co
Badria.....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Iran	4036	Peabody	...Dunkirk	2-9	K N and Co
B Banca	3794	Garwood	...Port Said	31-8	P and O Co
C & E Wertenfels	2334	Reimers	..Karachi	29-8	W & A G & Co
D E E Chanda	3960	Gan-Cunningham			M M & Co
F Kawachi Maru	3821	Obrichansen	..Kobe	27-8	N Y Kaisha
H Brin Kburn	2440	Proctor	..Dunkirk	3-9	K N & Co.
K Kansler	1865	Sobepp	...Strandes & Co		
M Orostafels	3383	Sacken	..W & A G & Co		
N Strathearron	2606	Hutchinson		27-8	T M & Co
O Umgeni	1667	Hogger	...Port Said	27-8	W & A G and Co
P Strathgyle	2837	Brown	...Philadelphia	28-6	I F & Co
Q Hild	1144	Salvesan			F C and Co
Hosseino	994	Fanning	...T Morrison & Co		

Off side K

President	2086	Schutt	.....Durban		A Strandes and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula	3431	Oliver			M M and Co
2 Massilia	3210	Thomson	...L'pool	1-9	W and A G and Co
3 Port Said	3385	Batto	..Genoa	30-8	M Italiana
3 Strathlyon	2846	Carr	...Dunkirk	26-8	K N and Co
4 Bassano	2762	Boxhall	...Karachi	23-8	J Finlay & Co
6 City of Sparta	3478	McNeil	...Karachi	28-8	K N & Co
7 Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	.. Hamburg	28-8	W and A G and Co
8 Marienbad	4775	Sednaw	.....Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
9 Assaye	4359	Coldwell	...Shanghai	27-8	P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York	5022	Bumser		29-6	K N and Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	...London		P and O Co
12&13 Caledonia	3423	Dowell	...London	23-8	P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Manley	.....Karachi		M M & Co
15 Schilderum	3036	Cleppenburg	..Philadelphia		W and A G and Co
16 Amatonga	2093	Wooster	...L'pool	28-8	K N & Co

H W P D

Indravati	524	Samsoodin	.....Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	329	Ahmed	.....Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoseia	.....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka	783	Moxon	.....Basreh...28-8 M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
25	Orseolo	Chiesay	Venice July 23
26	B Cawdon	Cassie	C'tta Aug 14
	Singu	Murison	R'goon Aug 10
	Netherland	Longsta	L'tta Aug 13
	Palamcotta	Elton	
	C of Glasgow	Wilson	L'pool Aug 2

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Sildra	Bryn	Ca'cutta
	Strathlion	Carr	Dunkirk &c.
	H M S Alert	Wood	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Assaye, Coldwell, for Shanghai.
" Samoset, Heath, for Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orseolo, for Calcutta.
" Capri, for Genoa
" Sydney, for Marseilles

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa left London on the evening of the 23rd instant. The same Co's steamer Chantala, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 25th instant. The same Co's steamer Chaksata, left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia arrived from London on the afternoon of the 21th instant. The same Co's steamer Maloja, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Birmingham passed Port Said homeward bound on the 22rd instant. The same Co's s s City of Colombo, outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd instant. The same Coy's steamer Sutton Hall, outward bound, sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 25th instant. The same Co's steamer Olympia, outward bound, passed Suez on the morning of the 24th instant and is due here on the 4th proximo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th instant and is due here on the 1st Sept at 7 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—287 cwts linsee doil cake L Abercrombie and Co.
Massilia s—9 bales cotton fly, Khimji, Visram and Co ; 25 bales wool, H K M Jetha ; 390 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—13 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—110 bales cotton fly, Khimji, Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—22 bales cow hides, 2 bales sheep skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 91 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 220 cwts turmeric, J Nurbherem and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabia s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
China s—603 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Chanda s—757 bales cotton, 3000 cwts teel seed, 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 99 cwts gum arabic, S K Khona ; 165 bales cotton waste, 55 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Crostafels s—604 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co ; 2 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 67 bales sevri cotton, B Hurbham.

FOT NEW YORK.

Schildtuem s—2000 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schildturm s—30 cases. 16 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Irani s—2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros, Brinkburn s—7000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2008 cwts rapeseed, 1260 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2000 cwts cotton seeds, Dharsey Nanji and Co.
Strathearn s—2500 cwts cottonseed, J. Damjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM

Crostafels s—8000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—62 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME

Maria Valerie s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—Agents W and A Graham and Co; 4;300 bricks, 97 casks tiles, 50 barrels copperas, 55 drums caustic soda, 20 drums sulphide of sodeum, 40 drums soda ash, 69 drums chloride of calcium 360 drums, 40 cases bleaching powder, 1,265 casks china clay, 10 bales hemp cordage, 14 bales canvas, 12 bales canvas bags, 56 cases, 229 crabs bottles, 1 case hollow glass, 71 ease scrap glass, 11 cases plate glass, 8 cases, 7 casks lamp ware, 10 cases locks, 1,025bundles buckets, 325 hogsheads ale, 20 cases beer, 314 hogsheads ale and stout, 25 cases stout, 5 cases rum, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 1,990 cases, 10 hogsheads, 1 cask whisky, 59 cases wine, 150 bundles copper sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 150 bundles yellow metal circles, 476 bales lubricating oil, 106 bales, 1 drum lubricating grease, 18 cases oil cloth, 62 cases, 110 drums, 40 kegs paints, 70 firkins dry colour, 273 bales, 67 cases paper, 25 tierces paraffin wax, 27 bales jute cloth, 27 cases bacons and hams, 67 cases biscuits, 67 cases canned meat, 20 cases paistry flour, 30 cases corn flour, 15 cases confectionery, 10 cases provisions, 106 cases, 2,150 boxes soap, 4 boxes, 10 cases toilet soap, 42 barrels tallow, 3 cases umbrellas, 161 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 68 cases, 213 bales cotton yarn, 744 bales, 2,385 cases cotton goods, 272 cases, 2 bales bleached cotton goods, 3 bales, 12 cases dyed cotton goods, 5 cases printed cotton goods, 50 cases, 8 bales plain cotton goods, 361 bales grey cotton goods, 3 bales cotton and silk goods, 7 bales linen goods, 167 bales, 133 cases cotton and woollen goods, 182 cases, 120 bales woolen goods.

FOR VENICE.

Orseolo s—Agents Marittima Italian a ; 400 bags sulphur, 134 cases cloride of potash, 45 cases beads, 300 cases, 10 packages caps, 312 cases, 25 kegs aniline dyes, 1 bundle ivory, 12 bales paper.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS from the 1st September, 1913.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi ..... Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi ..... Dep.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... „	2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „			11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „			9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
General Traffic Manager.

DURBAR EDUCATION GRANT.

HOW THE BOMBAY BALANCE WILL BE SPENT.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR FACTORY CHILDREN.

The manner in which it had so far been decided to utilize the several allotments, amounting in all to Rs. 6,70,000, made to the Bombay Presidency from the Durbar grant of fifty lakhs for the promotion of education, was published in March, and it was stated that the question of the utilization of the amounts of Rs. 18,750 each, assigned to the Northern and Central Division from the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for the education of girls was under the consideration of Government, while proposals were awaited from the Director of Public Instruction for utilizing the balance from the allotment of Rs. 4,36,000 for the elementary education of boys amounting to Rs. 60,729 and Rs. 20,000, the additional grant made by the Government of India.

A Press Note issued yesterday states that it has been decided to utilize these amounts in the following manner:—

(i) More than half of the amount assigned to the Northern Division for female education will be distributed as additional grants to local boards for the improvement of the pay of school mistresses and the engagement of extra assistant-mistresses in girls' schools, the remainder being mainly devoted to the institution of additional stipends at the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women at Ahmedabad and the employment of additional teachers in the Girls' High School attached to the College.

(ii) The amount assigned to the Central Division will be spent on (a) increasing the output of the Poona Training College for Women 12 by third-year trained mistresses, (b) the entertainment of additional staff for the High School for Girls, (c) the revision of the scale of pay of the staff of the practising school, (d) giving code pay to school mistresses generally, (e) the payment of supplementary grants to girls' schools for the award of books, slates, etc., to pupils, and (f) the opening of new girls' schools, including a central Urdu girls' school at Poona for preparing Mahomedan girls for the Training College. The savings in the allotment which are anticipated in the earlier years following the inception of the scheme will be spent on building and equipment grants to girls' schools.

The bulk of the balance of Rs. 80 729 from the Darbar grant will be utilized in meeting the additional annual grant of Rs. 15,000 given to the East Khandesh District Local Board to meet the deficit in the Board's educational budget and the expenditure on account of (1) the creation of a separate charge of Deputy Educational Inspector for the Upper Sind Frontier District, (2) the further improvement of the pay of school mistresses in the Northern Division, (3) the Mahomedan Inspectress of Urdu girls' schools recently appointed for the Central Division, and (4) the establishment of special schools for the education of factory children.

It is proposed to devote the remainder (Rs. 45,415) to meet the cost of scholarships at the central Urdu schools of the Southern Division, the equalization of the prospects of educational employes in the inspecting and teaching lines, the entertainment of additional assistants to the Lady Superintendents of the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges for women, and the establishment of additional local normal classes in the Presidency proper.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR H. G. PELLISSIER.

The *Statesman* says that private information has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. H. G. Pellissier of the Follies.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

INCREASE OF RAINFALL IN SIND FORECASTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The depression in Rajputana has moved into Sind and has given a few heavy falls of rain. This disturbance is independent of the depression that has appeared in the extreme north and has given widespread rain, with probably snow in the mountain regions. The Bay monsoon current is very weak, but the tendency to the formation of a depression off Orissa persists.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab, north-west Frontier Provinces, Sind, Gujarat and Malabar ; fairly general in Lower Burma, east United Provinces, Kashmir and west Rajputana; and local in Upper Burma east, the north Punjab, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces, the Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Baluchistan, Konkan and South Hyderabad.

Diamond Island reports three inches of rain, Silchar and Darjeeling, one ; Benares and Cawnpore, a half ; Lucknow, one ; Khushad and Lyalpur,one and half; Multan, two ; Sonamarg one and half ; Dera Ismail Khan Droeh, three quarters; Fort Sandeman, a quarter; Parachinar and Jacobabad, a half ; Hyderabad (Sind), two ; Karachi, one and half ; Mount Abu, four; Bikaner and Ajmer,a quarter ; Deesa and Dwarka, one ; Bhuj, five; Akola, one ; Pachmarhi, one and half ; Mangalore, a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Sind and north Rajputana.

AT SEA.

The steamer Sutherland, Captain A. Longstaff, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having encountered fine weater in the Bay of Bengal and up to 12th latitude, then strong wind and sea to port.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Murison, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon experienced squally with heavy sea and moderate winds.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram on August 26th, from the Meteorological Department Simla:—

Depression now near Hyderabad; high winds likely to continue on Sind coast.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G. Hos. In. cts
Previously registered	75·95	72 56	73·42
Tuesday, 26th Aug...	0·05	0·5	0·05
Total.....	76·01	72·61	73·47
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. August 26.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1917. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·10	61·9	41·87	44·80

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall,

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 26th August	Total up-to date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 0	73 58

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)	96·8	79·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	105 3	84 8	...	0.00
Muskat (25th) ...	102 3	83·1	...	0·0
Multan ...	105·8	71·6	2·50	9·87
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	
Lahore ...	101·4	78 2	0·21	15·25
Sirsa ...	97·8	69·0	...	14·91
Ambala ...	94·5	77·9	...	27·5
Delhi ...	96·0	81·8	...	12·80
Agra ...	98·0	80·5	...	6·97
Mainpuri ...	98·8	?	...	8·41
Jhansi ...	90·6	76·0	...	8·40
Cawnpore ...	92·6	75·0	0 61	15·15
Allahabad ...	92·1	79·0	...	19·11
Jacobabad ...	1·3·1	75·3	0·67	2·35
Karachi ...	89·0	75·0	1·25	11·41
Ajmer ...	92·6	74 2	0·35	9·32
Jaipur ...	90 2	73·6	...	11·42
Kotah ...	86·6	75·6	0 05	84·16
Bhuj ...	77 5	71 0	5·02	28·63
Dwarka ...	80·3	75·2	1·15	?
Veraval ...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot ...	79·1	71 8	0·25	25·30
Bhavnagar Farm.	84·0	75·8	...	31·25
Surat ...	81·4	77·1	0·03	33·37
Ahmedabad ...	79·1	72·7	0·26	27 58
Deesa ...	77 3	70·4	1·14	31·57
Neemuch ...	80·4	70 0	0·03	21·82
Indore ...	78·6	69 6	0·05	34 77
Jubbulpore ...	84·8	72·3	0.38	27·08
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	84·1	71·9	0·18	33·97
Khandwa ...	84·2	71·1	...	32·94
Akola ...	85 7	70 5	0·90	21·12
Amraoti ...	84·8	71·8	0·07	29·78
Nagpur ...	85·6	73·3	0·04	40·47
Chanda ...	87·5	75·0	0·07	40·85
Raipur ...	84 7	75·6	...	31·21
BOMBAY ...	84·3	77·4	0 05	62 44
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	76·9	0·26	62·46
Mormugao ...	85·5	75·7	0·06	76·54
Karwar ...	83 7	77 0	...	79·06
Malegaon ...	83·4	70·1	0·01	11·43
Ahmednagar ...	80 1	66·5	...	17·71
Poona ...	81 0	68 8	0·16	21·51
Sholapur ...	92·4	70·1	...	10 08
Bijapur ...	87·2	69·3	...	8·80
Belgaum ...	73 8	65·5	0·27	29·98
Aurangabad ...	81·9	65·0	...	15·57
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87 9	71·7	...	23·64
Hyderabad ...	88·3	71·2	...	12 75
Mangalore ...	84 3	72·8	0·66	73·80
Calicut ...	83·8	74·6	0 35	63 72
Cochin ...	85 7	74 7	0·21	68·07
Colombo ...	85 5	77 0	..	12·50
Masulipatam ...	95·8	80 2	0 10	7·30
Bellary ...	95·0	73·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	97·0	76·5	...	5 28
Madras ...	100·0	82 0	...	3·94
Bangalore ...	82·8	63·8	...	9·36
Coimbatore ...	89·9	69·5	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	76 3	...	1·95
Negapatam ...	98·2	78 2	...	4·46

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·06 (76·01) ; G T H=0·05 (72·61) ; St G H=0·05 (73·47) ; C P=0 05 (62·44).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date. In. Cts.
72	69	4 63	177 6

Summary of observations, recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab and local in the north Punjab ; Multan has had 2·50" and Lahore 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Multan and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Day temperature is above normal but night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.61" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been generally in Sind and west Rajputana and local in east Rajputana ; Jacobabad has had 0·67", Karachi 1·25", Bikaner 0·20",and Ajmer 0·35". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Gujerat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and in Kathiawar with the exception of the extreme southern districts ; Bhuj has had 5·02", Dwarka 1·15", Rajkot 0·25"? Ahmedabad 0·26" and Deesa 1·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division ; minimum temperature is also below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen : Jubbulpore has had 0·38", Hoshangabad 0·18" and Akola 0·90". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·26" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydarabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.16" and Belgaum 0.27". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar,

General Remarks.—The depression has moved further in a nearly west-north-westerly direction and lies to-day over the central districts of Sind. It has decreased considerably in intensity. Rainfall has been widespread and, at some stations heavy, in Sind, the south-west Punjab and the southern half of Kathiawar nearly general in north Gujarat and west Rajputana, and local in east Rajputana and the north Punjab. In the area outside of the influence of the depression, nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local rain in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces while in the United Provinces Cawnpore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Fairly general rain is likely in Sind and the south-west Punjab and the northern half of the Kathiawar; local rain in Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula; some showers in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 26th August, 1913, was 30·033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TWENTY LAKHS LOAN.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday at the offices of the Trust, Mr. J. P. Orr, the chairman, presiding.

A Government resolution giving sanction to the raising of a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs by the Board was considered. The chairman explained that the Government of India at first communicated their sanction by a wire and afterwards the Government of Bombay informed them of the sanction by means of a memo. They, therefore, took it that sanction had been accorded for the raising of the whole 20 lakhs in their financial year. Now that the full correspondence was before them, it appeared that the Government of India's sanction was for a loan according to the proposal of the Trust. This would mean that the Trust could raise only Rs. 10 lakhs before January and that the rest of the Rs. 10 lakhs could be raised after January.

It was then resolved to accept tenders received yesterday on the Board's advertisement up to a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs, and the chairman was asked to report in December whether it was necessary to raise the other instalment of ten lakhs.

The Goverament Resolution was recorded.

The following are the particulars with regard to the tenders received for the first instalment of the loan of 10 lakhs of the debenture loan of 1913-14.—

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 102.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 9,97,500 at and over Rs. 100-5-0 were accepted in full.

Rs. 2,500 was allotted pro rata amongst the tenderers at Rs. 100-4-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 100-15-3.47.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Poona 5th Extra Meeting.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : To do everything well is a great blessing to life.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 15th inst., left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	13-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh S. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Spanish
March .....El Abanico .....Javaloyes
Overture .....Si J'Etais Roi .....Adam
Valse.....Les Goloncirinas .....Valverde
Grand Selection .....Cavalleria Rusticana ..Mascagni
Characteristic..The Grasshopper's Dance .....Bucalossi
Selection .....The Girl on the Film ...Kollo and Sirmay
Highland Patrol .....The Wee Macgreegor..Amers

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this Society will be held in Mr. J. P. Chrystal's office, Hornby-road, on Thursday, August 28, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering proposals for the forthcoming St. Andrew's dinner on November 30 next.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mrs. Margaret Russell on Elocution, illustrated by Recitations, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Jehangeer Byramjee Dalal, Nepean Sea Road

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.). A paper will he read on "The Bihari Belief in the Efficacy of Jackal's Horns," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	August					
Wed.....	27	m	7	19	24	10
			6	28 a	24	0
Thu.....	28	m	8	44	25	10
			8	1 a	24	6
Fri	29	m	9	32	27	0
			9	14 a	25	7
Sat	30	m	10	15	28	1
			10	13 a	26	10
Sun.....	31	m	10	58	29	0
			11	4 a	28	0

LOW

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25. BOMBAY, Aug 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74	1-16	
3 do. Rentes	88 1-2	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	1-3	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·83 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	3 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate Is. 3 7 8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 40,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm—Moderate business
Futures Steady.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports ... 8,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·74+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·60+15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 47 +18	6·40 +19	6 37 +19
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6 32 +19	6 32 +19	6 32 +19
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·34 +19	6·35 +19	6·36 +19	6·37 +19

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·06 Oct. 11·85.
New York official noon call Aug. 12·03 Oct. 11·83.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·22, Oct. 11·82.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
" Exports to Continent ...	10,000
" Spot Cotton	12 45+15

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·20+26
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·82+22

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 3-16 +1-8
Futures month of Aug. ... 12·42+27
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·97+34
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 3-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 5-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 9-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 11-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Bhowsagger ... d 5 13-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 5-8
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 3-4
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 5 7-8
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 5-8
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 5 7-8
Good Broach ... ... d 5 13-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 15-16
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 1 8
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 1 2
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5 5 8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2unchgd
Do. Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports —Lon.—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...2,170,000

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ... Unchanged
Do. Months— .....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 unc hgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports —Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c. ex-ship ...54 1 2 unchgd
Do. Months - Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. - Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ..Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...50 unchgd
Do, Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta 48 6—6d
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London—Buyers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...47 1-4 unchgd
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. —Dull

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...27-1-0unchgd
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Value—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 3-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 -1-21
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Easier.

METLS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 89 1-2
Copper Brazers ... £ 83 3-4
Yellow Metal ... 7 1-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

ARRIVALS :—
"Umsinga" Lindenfels".

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) ..12 9 —3-4.
Do, Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 6—1-4?.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 3 3-4 + 3-4d. —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat and lower. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13.6 3 4d. unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchgd.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay .. 11 3 —11-2d.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
C and F Calcutta ... 11 4 1-2—1-2d.
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady
Java Sugar—Firm—prices unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 26th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 23rd and 24th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	6	73,75
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	18	20,674

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady with rates unchanged. There is very little inquiry for bank remittance, and bills are extremely scarce.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
	Jan.-Feb.
Do. do Francs Ready	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks "	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2
Shanghai "	200 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-16 for Cash and 96 for the settlement, but has improved a little during the day and closes 1-16 higher as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 96	2 0
1st Settlement	... " 96	1 0
2nd "	... " 95	15 0

BULLION.—

Bar silver in London yesterday advanced 1-8 for ready, to 27 9-16, and 1-16 for forward, to 27 11-16. New York was 1-4 up at 59 3-4. The local market opened at 70 7-16 for ready and 69 15-16 for the first settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	2 3
Australian Gold	... "	24	1 9
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	70	6 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	14 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	79	12 0
1st Settlement	... "	79	4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79	4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

A. STERN AND Co.:—"Market affected favourably by reports that in Oklahoma and Texas the crop is damaged by drought. Shorts are covering. Think it best to act cautiously pending Bureau Report on 2nd September, but think it probable that chances are in favour of the market declining as soon as crop moves freely. American markets closed on 30th August and 1st September."

WELD AND Co.:—Liverpool :—"Active market ; still very little hedge selling. Absence of rain in drought territory over the week end causes continued short covering. Market fears serious deterioration of crop in Agricultural Bureau Report due on 2nd September. Short covering continued all the afternoon, and market closed firm at the advance." New York :—"Despite very heavy selling by Wall Street, the market closed firm. Crop and weather. "In Mississippi Louisiana and Alabama, crop prospects are less favourable. Clear weather predicted over the entire cotton belt." Our travelling man wires :—"Estimates crop condition Texas this month 65 per cent., against Bereau last month 81 ; and last year 84 per cent. Oklahoma 68 per cent. this month, against Bureau last month 81 ; and last year 80 per cent."

GRUNING AND Co.:—" The present movement is due to legitimate causes rather than to manipulation. Crop sustained serious damage. Our opinion is that we shall see higher prices."

The advance in the home markets continues, New York yesterday closing 26 and 22 points higher, New Orleans 27 and 34 points higher, and Liverpool 19 points up. The rise is due to shorts covering on fears of a bullish Bureau Report owing to serious deterioration of the crop in the drought districts. The home market seems to have turned as bullish as it recently was bearish. The local market opened firm, the rate for good Broach bring Rs. 292-93. Before Colaba, business was done at Rs. 294 1-2. During the Colaba market a moderate business was put through, and prices fluctuated slightly, closing irregular as under. There has been some inquiry for old crop fine Khamgaon Akola September, and for Coomptas. Ready cotton is firm with a moderate demand, and rates are higher.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	254-5	Sept
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	265	do
Good M. G. Oomrawtee ...	272	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	274	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	270	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	295	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	293 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	294	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	291	"
" " Yeotmal ...	287	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	284	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	279	"
" " Amraoti ...	281	"
" " Khandeish ...	165	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	252	"
Fine " Bengal ...	251-3	"
F. G. Bengal	241	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Barely steady
Estimated Sales	... 5,000
Total Imports	... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·47 unchgd	6·40 unchgd	6·33 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 33 +01	6 33 +01	6 36 +01
Feb.-Mar.	March-April.	April-May.
6·35 +01	6 35 unchgd.	6·45 unchgd.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	3 0 B.T.
September	" 8	15 0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9	12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Browa Delhi May	Rs. 8	9 6 R.T.
Browa Cawnpore	" 7	13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8	12 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujarat	" 8	14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 58	8 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 48	0 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 13 0 B.T.

CAITORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

OTTO SEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASSED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	1 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5	8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	9 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,635
Bank of India	...	68
Western Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	63

MILLS.

David	...	570
Kohinoor	...	805
Manockjee Petit	...	3105
New Great Eastern	...	237 1-2
Standard	...	1,420
Fazulbhai	...	635

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	188
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	174
Bombay S N Ordy	...	225
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-2
Tata I and S Co Ord	...	87

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	592 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 28 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	569 bales.
Wheat	...	17,523 owts.
Linseed	...	19,014 "
Rapeseed	...	3,176 "
Gingellyseed	...	495 "
Poppyseed	...	644 "
Groundnuts	...	263 "
Castorseed	...	3 534 "
Rice	...	22,483 "
Myrabolams	...	1,203 "
Cottonseed	...	6,376 "
Mowrasseed	...	9,413 "
Gram	...	742 "
Jowar	...	1,801 "
Maize	...	26 "
Barley	...	825 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 25.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	13,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·45 7+15
Future Cotton at New York August ...	12·19+26
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·92+22
Spot closing tone	...
Futures closing tone ...	Firm

General Tone Market opened :—Firm and advanced on unfavorable weather reports, bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 3-16 +1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ...	12·43+27
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·97+34
Future closing tone.— ...	Firm

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed firm.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	5,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	300 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	8,000
Egyptian F G. Fair Brown		9·45 ?
Mid American at Liverpool ..		6·74+12

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept.		6·47+18
Sept.-Oct.		6·40+19
Oct.-Nov.		6·37+19
Nov.-Dec.		6 32+19
Dec.-Jan.		6 32+19
Jan.-Feb.		6·32+19
Feb.-Mar.		6 34+19
Mar.-Apl.		6·35+19
April-May		6 36+19

MANCHESTER, August 25.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Strong and market advancing—Demand for Staples is improving and neighbours are buying.
LONDON, August 25.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Calcutta	48 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp	... 50 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp	... 47 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet with little doing
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Fipes . Aug.—	£26-5-0
do ... Oct.-Nov.—	£25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	110000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept. —Dunkirk ...	66 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk	48 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ...	54 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ...	54 6 "
Do. Feroszpore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red—	... ...
Do. Tone of Market at close.—	Steady
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels, Aug.-Sept.—Hull ..	£7-2-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close —Steady	

LONDON, August 25.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi		Sellers.
Aug.-Sept.—London...	37 9	"
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London...		Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ...	37 9	"
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London ..		Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close		Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... Aug.-Sept—	36 6	Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.		.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...		Steady
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October—	7 1 7-8	
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...		.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...		.....
Karachi Barley ...Aug -Sept—London—25 9 Sellers—		.....

LONDON, August 25.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg August ...	Sellers. 9 6 "
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F.O.S. H'burg, Oct.-Dec.	9 5 1-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady,
Austrian Crystals B. E. R. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. E. R. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar.	11 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.	11 6 Value
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.—	11 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Jany.-Mar.	Sellers 12 10 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, Aug. 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Sept-Dec....	Value. 11 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.	11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... Jan.-Mar.	..... "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Sept.-Dec....	11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar	11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar....	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ..Sept.-Dec.	12
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. (or similar Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar....	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Sept.-Dec.	12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. m. O. or similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar.	12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...Jan.-Mar.—	.....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature	Firm do

LONDON, August 25

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£69 7 6
" Best English Selected.	£71 15 0
" Brasiers ...	...£93 15 0
" Tone of Market	... Firm
Hard Spelter ...	...£19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£142 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 11 0 0
Tin Plates. I C Coke 14 by 30, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ...	... 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	... 2 14 7½
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	... 2 17 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	... 3 17 0
Lead Pig English ...	... 20 15 0
Tone of steel Market	... Steady
Silver, Spot ...	... 27 9-16
" 2 months hence	... 27 11-13
" Tone of Market—	... Steady
" Special Feature	... ...

LONDON, August 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 9-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... .
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	...£ 88 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.	...£ 74
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£89 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...£39 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·44
New York (Demand Bills) ds	4·83 3-8
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, August 25.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot...	...102 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug. delv	.104 Done.
Do. TN Spot Oct. delv	..105 Done.
Tone of closing market for TN spot	... Firm
Do. do TN Futures	.....

General Tone of Market—Generally firm with a fair business passing.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Tone of Market	... Firm.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·47	6·55
Sept.-Oct....	6·41	6 47
Oct.-Nov....	6·37	6·44
Nov.-Dec....	6 32	6·39
Dec-Jan...	6 32	6·39
Jan.-Feb. ..	6 32	6·39
Feb.-Mar....	6·34	6·41
Mar.-Apl ...	6·35	6·42
April-May...	6·36	6·43

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171½
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	535
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2132½
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1492
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	400
David ...	450	250	10	563½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	600
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	635
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	352½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad Bullough ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1890
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	802½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1475
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1427½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	310
Swadeshi ...	500	500	25	1585
Textile	500	500	20	1420
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	•25	624

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100	6 p c.	155
All India Ot. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Bedham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co....	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	670
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	188
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	4 p. c.	2
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
D. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	100	100	10 p.c.	205 90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	183
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	450
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835d
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
O.	75	85	...	86
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	182½
Ld P.	150	150	...	17..
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p.c.	215½
Tephone Co	25	25	1. 1.	...
Treacherand Co...	500	50	y o.	497½

Rs. 15

will buy one of our Nickel Silver "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCHES.

*Officially adopted by all Indian

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Derbyshire beat Nottinghamshire, at Chesterfield, by 21 runs.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The following will represent the Bombay Presidency team against the Hindus on Thursday, Friday and Saturday :—

J. G. Greig.
K. O. Goldie.
Capt. Twiss.
Mr. Salter.
Mr. Dobbie.
C. H. Wilson.
E. G. H. Haughton.
E. C. Colbeck.
P. D. Green-Armytage.
F. Stileman.
F. H. Gould.

POONA GOLF CLUB.

MR. BAIN WINS HON. Mr. HILL'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The result of the competition for the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's Cup in the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club is as follows :—

FIRST ROUND.

Turnbull (6) beat Lowson (3) at the 20th hole.

Monteith (scr.) beat Jourdain (12), 2 up.

Stewart (10) beat Daunt (11) by 5 and 3.

Bain (6) beat Pooley (7), 1 up.

Hill (7) beat G. S. Wilson (12), 1 up.

Inglis (scr.) beat Cochrane (2), 1 up.

Clayton (8) beat Robinson (12), 8 and 7.

Kelly (10) beat Whitworth Jones (8) by 5 and 4.

SECOND ROUND.

Turnbull beat Monteith by 3 and 2.

Bain beat Stewart at the 19th hole.

Hill beat Inglis, 1 up.

Clayton beat Kelly by 2 up.

SEMI-FINALS.

Bain beat Turnbull, 5 and 4.

Clayton beat Hill, 5 and 4.

FINAL.

Bain beat Clayton, 1 up.

GWALIOR RACES.

1ST, 4TH, 6TH, 8TH NOVEMBER.

Gwalior United Service cup 1st entries closed on 20th August.

Lt.-Col. R. C. Stephen's b. as. g. Miniature (Pedg. unknown)

Mr. J. L. Fagan's b. e. m. Bonny Sal (by Sally Park Bonnie 14-1.

Mr. S. Robinson's b. e. m. Geven (By Green lawn) Brosy Lass 141 1-2.

Capt. W. H. Odlam's b. aust. m.. Bit 'O' Fashion (Pedg: unknown) 14-0.

Major C. R. Harbord's br. e. g. Hackler's Hope (Pedg: unknown) 14-0 1-2.

Capt R. W. W. Grimshaw's br. aust. g Fun-e-Jung (subject to measurement).

Mr. Welman's b. h. e. g. Mc Pedler 14-2

Major F. W. Mussendeus b. aus. g. Heretic (late Irish) by Blarney Dam unknown 14-1. L C

* Entered by wire not confirmed.

2nd Eutries close on 20th September.

3rd Final Entries close on 20th October.

CEYLON RACING.

HIGH OPINION OF EVANS, THE JOCKEY.

Evans, the well-known jockey, had a very successful time at the Ceylon Turf Club's August meeting in Colombo, when he headed the list of winning jockeys. He was afterwards interviewed by the "Times of Ceylon" when he spoke in the highest terms of the meeting.

"I don't care to ride at a better race meeting" he said. "You have a most excellent racecourse, and it a pleasure to ride in front of such a fine crowd. My word, people in India don't know what your August Meet is like! The racecourse in Bombay is a pony course. Here you have a splendid course on which you have a good chance of winning, and your arrangements and appointments are excellent."

Evans said he was going back to Ceylon to ride in October, and he promised that next August would see several horses coming over from India. He said people in India did not know that there was such good racing in Colombo in August, and there were a large number of horses that could be spared to compete for the Governor's Cup and other valuable prizes which Indian owners were at present ignorant of.

An important resolution to be brought up at a forthcoming meeting of the Galle Gymkhana Club is as to whether or not the C. T. C. should asked to take over the racing in Galle. The resolution is the outcome of some dissension arising over the sweeps he be by that Club.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

Eight teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament. They are:—26th Light Cavalry, 32nd Lancers, 33rd Cavalry, 34th Poona Horse, Inniskilling Dragoons, 14th Hussars, "The Storks", and Poona Gymkhana.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The first race at the fifth extra meeting to-morrow will start at 3-20 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

REPLAY BETWEEN SCOTS AND SHERWOODS.

The Royal Scots and the Sherwood Foresters met last Thursday in the third round of the Rovers Tournament, but after playing a particularly strenuous and well fought game, in the fifteen minutes extra time, no decisive issue could be arrived at, each side scoring two goals. Yesterday evening the teams met again in the replay. In the first half the play was somewhat slow and of an uninteresting nature. In the second moiety, the Scots settled down to business and almost throughout they pressed with vigour. McCabe, the outside right, was prominent and the first point secured by his side come as the result of a fine piece of play on his part. The sphere was centred well and as it touched the ground France got his foot to it and shot a cleverly secured goal. A second point was secured about five minutes from the close of play. McCabe was again primirarily responsible but the goal come directly as the result of a shot at a difficult angle by Thomson the outside left.

Half a minute before the whistle blew for full time the Sherwoods secured a goal as the result of a nicely judged corner kick.

THE GAME.

The Foresters kicked off defending the Bandstand end. After some play in mid-field the Sherwoods made a short run. Boot and Swedley combined and took the ball along. The sphere was then passed out to Carwood who got right and centred. Smith headed away and the Scos got down and did some pressing. France put in a long shot that was not far off the mark. Smith cleared an attack in force by the Foresters and the play swinging to the other end Byford did the same for the Sherwoods depriving France of the ball when the latter was within shooting range.

Carwood was given off.side, but the Foresters were soon pressing once more. Some good passing was spoilt by a foul against Boot. France and Thomson putting in some passing a dropping kick was missed by Wilkins and Edwards had to run right out and first away. In doing so he received a kick and was temporarily laid out. The Scots still pressed till Boyd put in a long kick for the Foresters. Foreman got to the ball but Boot charging down carried the sphere along. Johnstone the custodian ran out and colliding with Boot got laid out. Again the Scots came on. Swedley passed to Boot who passed on to Boyd. Again the Scots' goalkeeper came out in time to kick away. The ball went to Thurley who shot over the bar.

Play was confined to exchanges of an even character till McCabe got away on the right wing of the Scots and put a long shot over the bar. Later Bolton was given off-side. A new sphere was requisitioned. The Scots were doing nearly all the pressing. Dunlop put a long shot wide of the mark. Thomson was then given off-side. A run by Carwood took the ball over the goal line.

At half time neither side had scored.

Sherwood Foresters..... nil.
Royal Scots..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Scots were the first to attack in the second half and after some passing Bolton put in a weak shot that Edwards had no difficulty in clearing. Wilkins and Byford were both putting in some good kicking. Watson the right half of the Scots took a flying shot that went wide. The Scots eventually secured a corner but the kick was a poor one.

Some good passing among the Foresters put Boyd in possession of the ball but he was ruled off-side. Ten minutes from the start of the second half Watson the right half of the Scots passed the sphere to McCabe. The latter resecned it from passing into line and Wilkins was just too late to stop his centre, the ball swiging across to France who took it as it touched the ground and shot through into the net (1—0).

Still the Scots were doing all the pressing. The left winger Thomson tricked through and put the ball across to Bolton who put in a hot shot that went straight to Edwards. He kicked clear and the Foresters immediately took up the attack. Boot put a shot wide and later Thornley put in a hot one that gave Johnstone occupation. The Sherwoods making a run on the right wing Foreman, the left back of the Scots, received a nasty kick on the face that necessitated his leaving the field for repairs.

The Scots presently made an exciting attack upon the Forcesters goal. Thomson tricked through cleverly and the ball went across the goal mouth. Edwards ran out and managed to clear but fell. A scramble took place and the goalkeeper distinguished himself by getting the ball away in spite of his lowly position on the ground. The goal was open however and Hastie put in a shot. Fortunately Wilkins was on the spot and kicked away.

The Sherwoods secured a corner which came to nothing. Sutton put in a shot that went behind. Some pretty passing among the Scots saw McCabe carry through very cleverly and put a strong pass across the goal. The ball was passed back to Dunlop who did not get hold of his shot. The Sherwoods secured another corner and the kick was well placed. A scuffle took place in the goalmouth and a universal appeal came from the Sherwoods for hands. There was no response however, from the Referee. Thompson took a shot that went over the bar. A minute later McCabe put the ball across and Thompson on the other wing took a shot at a difficult angle and scored (2—0). Play had been in progress twenty-five minutes in the second half. There were only a couple of minutes to go when the Sherwoods secured two corners in quick succession. In both cases the corner kick was well placed. From the second the ball bounced about in the goalmouth and was eventually put through by Thornley.

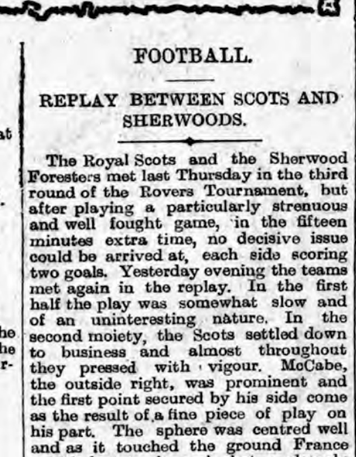
The game ended :—

Royal Scots..... 2 goals.
Sherwood Foresters... 1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (Green Jerseys)—Edwards (goal); Byford and Wilkins (backs); Clough, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves); Boyd, Thornly, Boot, Swedley and Carwood (forwards).

ROYAL SCOTS (Dark Blue Jerseys).—Johnstone (goal); Smith and Foreman (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson (backs); McCabe, Bolton, Hastie, France and Thomson.



LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The Bombay Athletic Club and the Grant Medical College competed in the Leslie Cup Competition. Result:

Easdon 1st
Hildreth 2nd
Thompson 3rd

The B. A. C. competitors did not get off the mark at all owing to some misunderstanding. It is possible the race will be run again.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

B. A. C. vs Durham Light Infantry,

AN INDIAN NOVEL.

WINS 250 GUINEAS PRIZE FOR ITS AUTHOR.

DAUGHTER OF FORMER BOMBAY PROFESSOR.

For the fourth year in succession a woman has won the 250 guineas prize awarded annually for the best first novel by Mr. Andrew Melrose, the well-known publisher. Miss Margaret Peterson is the lucky young author, and the title of the successful book is "The Lure of the Little Drum." The adjudicators were Miss Mary Cholmondeley, Mr. Joseph Conrad, and Mr. W. J. Locke.

Miss Peterson, who has been engaged chiefly in journalistic work for the past three years, is a daughter of the late Dr Peterson, for many years Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and this is her first effort at novel-writing.

A STORY OF HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE.

A press representative, who interviewed Mr. Andrew Melrose and his partner, Mr. G. S. Church, was informed that "The Lure of the Little Drum" is a story of psychical interest, dealing with an Indian prince's hypnotic influence over a woman, and the scene is laid in India, where Miss Peterson has lived almost all her life. It was chosen primarily for its extraordinarily concentrated interest, and Mr. Conrad and Mr. Locke were both struck by its fine dramatic qualities and its harmonious march to a satisfying finale. Messrs. Putnams will publish it simultaneously in America as "The Melrose Prize Novel."

"Five readers independently chose 'The Lure of the Little Drum' as being the best out of the 90 novels submitted," said Mr. Melrose. "But it is astonishing, in view of the number of people who write nowadays, how few novels are really distinguished. A good literary style is exceedingly rare, and so is a book that grips the imagination and lingers in the memory."

DEATH OF THE LOVE NOVEL.

"No," said Mr. Melrose, in reply to a question, "we have very few novels submitted to us nowadays in which love, romantic or otherwise, is the main motive. The love novel which is a love novel and nothing more appears to be going out of fashion. A love interest still characterises the majority of novels, but it it takes a secondary place.

"We have psychological, sociological, historical, religious, and crank novels submitted to us by young writers. Faddists like to air their view in the pages of a novel. The problem or sex novel is hardly ever submitted to us.

"A very interesting point in connection with the competion Mr. Melrose added, is that whereas fully fifty per cent. of the novels submitted last year dealt, more or less sympathetically, with the suffrage question, this year none of the novels dealt with that subject. I do not know whether this indicates a decline in the popularity of the suffrage movement or not."

WHERE YOUNG WRITERS FAIL.

In reply to a query as to where the majority of young writers failed, Mr. Melrose said that an enormous number came to grief towards the end of their books.

"They begin excellently, and sustain the attention towards the middle of the book. Then suddenly they fall to pieces. They do not seem to have the plot fully prepared in their minds before they begin.

MR. JOEL AND HIS YACHT'S NAME.

When Mr. S. B. Joel and his wife arrived at Copenhagen in their yacht in mail week, it still bore the name Doris. The name will, however, be altered as soon as the present cruise ends. The yacht was christened by Mr. Joel's daughter, Doris, who was married in May, to Mr. Arthur Walter, a stock-broker, without the knowledge of her father. The marriage was only made public very recently. The name Doris on the yacht's lifebelts and elsewhere in the vessel is in all instances crossed through. It is stated that Mr. Joel left England too hurriedly for the new name registration to be completed.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

G. CO., B. V. R., vs. 52 CO., R. G. A.

The following are the scores in this match played at Colaba on Saturday last :—

G. CO., B. V. R.

Vol. Coombs, b Boulsover	...	1
Vol. Marrs, c and b Boulsover	...	9
Vol. Cook, b Thompson	...	11
Vol. Kirby, run out	...	0
Vol. Grant, c Weaver, b Boulsover	...	12
Lieut. Murray, run out	...	9
Sergt. Nicholson, c Hardaker, b Thompson	...	23
Vol. Crichton, c Boulsover, b Thompson	...	3
Vol. Milne, c Heaton-Ellis, b Boulsover	...	0
Vol. St. Paul, Thompson	...	1
Vol. Barnes, not out	...	6
Extras...	...	6
Total	...	67

52 CO. INNINGS.

Br. Platt, b Coombs	...	6
Gr. Thatcher, b Marrs	...	34
Lieut. Heaton-Ellis, c Nicholson, b St. Paul	...	1
Corpl. Sexstone, c Barnes, b St. Paul	...	0
Lieut. Underhill, l-b-w, b Marrs	...	5
Br. Boulsover, c Marrs, b Nicholson	...	20
Sergt. Thompson, not out	...	3
Extras...	...	2
Total (for 6 wickets)	...	71

ARMY & NAVY vs. BOMBAY POLICE.

The following are the scores in this match played on the Cooperage ground on Saturday last :—

ARMY & NAVY CLUB.

DeSouza, b Sargon	...	25
Miriker, l-b-w, b Edward	...	7
R. W. DeMello, b Edward	...	1
Bunyan, c Edward	...	46
Meason, b Sargon	...	3
Hill, b Smith	...	9
Twiddle, b Smith	...	0
Bellecourt, b Edward	...	2
Fonseca, not out	...	6
Chamburker, c and b Smyth	...	3
Trilokeker, b Smith	...	1
Extras...	...	9
Total	...	113

BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

Paterson, b Miriker	...	0
Edward, b Miriker	...	5
Walton, b Bunyan	...	4
Smyth, st. Fonseca	...	40
Smith, b Bunyan	...	31
Sargon, c Bunyan	...	3
Canty, b Miriker	...	7
Newby, not out	...	0
Bennett, c Miriker	...	2
Extras...	...	0
Total (for 8 wickets)	...	92

KING GEORGE C. C. (BANDRA) vs. BANDRA HINDU.

A match between these teams was played on the Target Green (Santa Cruz), and resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 45 runs. Scores :—

KING GEORGE C. C.

John Gurson (Capt.)	...	17
Anthony Eustado	...	3
Peter Hodges	...	27
Carmin Saldanha	...	18
Johnny Vessanker	...	14
Willie Remedios	...	2
Clement Fishery	...	0
Michael Hodges	...	0
Nadersbaw Dadabhoy	...	1
Joseph Quadras	...	1
Paul Fernandes	...	2
Extras...	...	16
Total	...	101

BANDRA HINDU.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Shamjee ...	1	3
Shanker ...	5	12
Jeevala ...	6	0
Narsee ...	2	6
Shabil ...	0	1
Shamrao ...	0	4
Umer ...	0	0
Marker ...	1	4
Pepdi ...	0	0
Thanker ...	0	0
Mokund ...	0	0
Extras ...	4	7
Total ...	19	37

DAIVADNYA C. C. vs. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade ground between the Daivadnya C. C. and the Friends Union C. C. on Sunday last and ended in a win for the former by 14 runs. Scores :—

DAIVADNYA C. C.

R. S. Chonkar ...	...	9
A. P. Chachad ...	...	0
H. D. Tanak ...	...	12
Y. B. Mankamo ...	...	0
A. B. Divekar ...	...	19
M. K. Gidh ...	...	0
B. N. Pitale... ...	...	1
K. R. Madan ...	...	1
B. A. Ovalekar, not out	...	7
A. S. Donwalkar ...	...	3
B. N. Kale ...	...	2
Extras...	...	17
Total	...	71

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Purshotam ...	...	0
Rajaram ...	...	2
Bhagmami ...	...	5
S. G. Pathare ...	...	1
D. A. Shete ...	...	5
S. B. Gorasekar ...	...	8
Dadarkar ...	...	4
Welkar ...	...	2
Bhatwadekar ...	...	9
Welkar ...	...	
B. R. Shete, not out ...	...	
Extras...	...	16
Total	...	57

PRINCE-ATHLETE.

INJURED WHILE TRAINING FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

Prince Frederick Sigismund, of Prussia, son of Prince Frederick Leopold and nephew of the Duchess of Connaught, broke his leg in a fall from his horse at Dantzig on Saturday, in Mail week. He was training for the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916. He is a skilful runner, boxer, and lawn tennis player. The prince's mother has gone to Dantzing to superintend the nursing of her son.

2 MILES A MINUTE IN A CAR.

The enormous speed of two miles a minute was attained by Lord Shrewsbury's Talbot car at the Brooklands motor track in Mail week. Major Lindsay Lloyd, the racing manager, timed the Talbot in the straight on the railway side and found that it covered that stretch at 120 miles an hour.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

CRICKET.

The "googlie" bowler is still a nightmare to many of our best batsmen, as D. W. Carr has been demonstrating during the past week. The Kentish schoolmaster is enjoying the holiday season by assisting Kent to make certain of the county championship, his work against Essex at Leyton being of great moral value, though he only took 3 wickets for 84 runs. He was more in the picture during the Kent v. Sussex match, which opened the seventy-second cricket festival at Canterbury. During the second innings of the visitors, he took 5 wickets for 28 runs and, this on a good pitch. The match was chiefly noteworthy for excellent bowling, Fielder getting 7 wickets for 41, whilst Vincent and Relf were to the fore for Sussex with 3 for 37 and 5 for 47 respectively.

The Worcester v. Warwickshire match was another in which the bowlers showed up well, F. R. Foster getting 6 Worcestershire wickets for 76, and 3 for 34, whilst Jeeres accounted for 7 at a cost of 34 runs.

This was not the only feature, however, as Bowley played a grand innings of 177 for Worcester, his hits including twenty-seven 4's.

MANY CENTURIES.

The favourable batting conditions of late have led to many centuries being recorded. G. Gunn scored 133 for Notts v. Surrey, whilst Bowell of Hants knocked up 130 against Middlesex, Hearne (J. W.) responding with 189. The latter's effort was brilliant, the hits including a 5 and twenty-three 4's. Haywood of Northampton pleased his admirers by his innings of 160 against Leicestershire. This is his highest effort so far and a big future is predicted for him. The real feature of this match was the fine performance of King for Leicester. Following a first innings of 111 he made 100 (not out) in the second, so joining the select band of batsmen who have made a century in each innings of a match. It is also worth recording that during Haywood's second innings of 78 he gave a fine exhibition of hard hitting, as he was only batting for 58 minutes. One of his hits brought him 9 runs (4 from an overthrow) and there were 6's and seven 4's.

Other centurians, this week, were Dipper (168) for Gloster against Somerset, and Freeman (100) for Essex v. Derbyshire.

THE TURF.

Whether Prince Palatine will fulfil his engagements in the Jockey Club Stakes is not yet known. It will be a great disappointment should the anticipated meeting of the "Prince" and Tracery fall through. The stoppage of the latter in the Gold Cup at Ascot cleared the way for Mr. Pilkington's colt. Since then Trscery has won a big race, whilst Prince Palatine failed at Goodwood. Further light on his sudden collapse at the Sussex meeting has been thrown by a veterinary examination. The report states that there is distinct evidence of a severe blow on the near foreleg which causes lameness, but that the horse's heart and other organs are perfectly sound. This accounts for the "Prince" dropping back so suddenly, and his distressed condition must be attributed to not being quite fit enough to go 2 miles 5 furlongs at record-breaking pace.

Horses are like athletes, and it often happens that a real champion fails in a surprising manner when least expected. A runner or a horse may be engaged in what looks like a fairly easy task; so that no particular pains is taken to go to the start at concert pitch. Should the race be run in record time, it is not to be wondered at if the crack fails.

MISHAPS AT BRIGHTON.

Brighton is a healthy place for man or beast, but in dry weather, the soil (chalk), gets very hard indeed. Many athletes have found this out, K. Mc. Arthur, the Olympic Marathon winner, being an instance. The hard going there made him skin sore, so he came away to train elsewhere.

Race-horse trainers and owners might learn a good deal by studying the happenings in other pastimes and it might prevent mishaps such as we saw at Brighton this week. In two consecutive races the hard going led to horses breaking a fetlock. Mr. F. Stearn's Modred came to grief in the Brighton Stakes and the colt had to be destroyed; whilst Dusky Bride was the victim in the Henfield Plate. Of course, it is not possible to foresee these accidents, but it certainly would lessen their number if trainers curtailed hard gallops when the ground is very hard. It is still possible to keep an animal fit by extending the exercise canters. The mischief is done when going at top speed, as it is then that the shock of impact is greatest. We see this in the athletic world, hard sprinting often leading to a breakdown (when the going is very hard) whilst steady cantering never does harm.

YACHTING.

Yachtsmen are delighted at the news that His Majesty King George intends having a first class yacht built for next season's racing. No doubt the success of Britannia on the opening day of the Cowes week had something to do with this. The King, as behoves a sailor, was on board the Britannia when she so easily beat her rivals in the race for boats, under 75 tons. Sportsmen wonder how the old flier would perform and it gave genuine pleasure when the Royal entrant finished the 39 miles' course over 36 minutes in front of Sir M. Fitzgerald's Wendur.

The races for the German Emperor's Cup, and King George's Cup, created great interest, because of their international character. The German entrant for the former was Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach's Germania (scratch) whilst Mr. G. C. Whitaker's Margherita (1 min. 28 secs allowance) was the pick of the English competitors. The latter was easily the best, being over 21 minutes to the good at the finish of the 44 miles' course. The German Emperor's Meteor competed for the King's Cup, receiving 44 secs. from Margherita, whilst Mr. M. B. Kennedy's White Heather had an allowance of 5 min. 22 secs. The wind was very flukey during the latter part of the race and Meteor and Margherita were both unlucky, White Heather taking the trophy.

BOXING.

Pat O' Keeffe put up a plucky fight against Bomb Billy Wells in their twenty rounds contest at the Ring (London) on Monday. He found the task of conceding height and weight to his rival too much, however, and he was knocked out in the fifteenth round. The keenest admirers of Wells had to acknowledge that he was disappointing. His old failing of "tapping" was much in evidense and it was only after O' Keeffe commenced to show signs of distress, that the champion appeared to put his weight behind his blows. It is the old story of a clean and clever boxer who lacks devil. Wells always appears to be sorry for his rivals when his superiority, as a boxer, becomes evident. This trait is to be admired but champions require "devil." After Wells had knocked out O'Keeffe, he helped to carry him to his corner, and when his admirers cheered his victory, he pointed to O'Keeffe saying "cheer him."

SWIMMING.

History has a habit of repeating itself in the sporting world, as instanced by the result of the one mile professional swimming championship at Bury last Saturday. It is about twenty years ago that McCusker of America came to England for the purpose of meeting J. Nuttall for the mile championship. The American made no secret of the fact that he expected to beat record, yet Nuttall's friends were always confident. The temperature of the water in Hollingsworth lake that day was only 65 degrees, yet Nuttall won in the record time of 26 min. 8 secs. which was considered wonderful at that period. The match last Saturday was between O. Dikman of Australia and D. Billington of England. The latter was winning amature championships in 1903, 4 and 5, and since then he has gained many laurels as a professional. The course at Bury was 110 yards long, the temperature of the water being the same as for the Nuttall-McCusker match. Billington soon went ahead, and a lead of 32 secs. at the half mile which occupied 11 min. 50 secs, virtually settled matters. Going further ahead, he finally won easily in 24 min. 11 1-5 secs. This is a new professional record, but inferior to times by amateurs. For instance, the late B. R. Kieran did 23 min. 16 4-5 secs. when winning the New South Wales championship in 1905, and T. S. Battersby took the English championship of 1909 in 24 min. 1 1-5secs. Another remarkable swim was accomplished by H. Taylor when winning the 1911 championship, his time being 23 min. 35 1-2 secs. It was afterwards found that the distance was 5 yards short, a mistake which cost him the English record.

FAST SPRINTING.

Amateur and professional champion sprinters in W. A. Applegarth and J. Donaldson have been record breaking since last week's notes were dispatched. The former showed fine form at the Celtic Park. F. C. Gala, the Glasgow sportsman, being greatly impressed. He conceded W. A Stewart and V. D'Arcy 1 1-2 yards in the special invisation "100," winning by inches in 9 4-5 secs. a new Scottish record. He also won the furlong from scratch in 22 1-2 secs. His best effort was in the final of the 100 yards open handicap, as he was only half a yard behind the winner with the watch showing 9 3-5 secs. He is a wonderful little runner, and the writer believes he might do a sound 9 3-5 secs. if he had the opportunity of running in the light atmosphere of South Africa, the United States, or Canada, where conditions are most favourable. He finds it impossible to accept the invitation to go to New York this month, but other opportunities may occur.

NEW "300" RECORD.

J. Donaldson has been after the 300 yards record for some time and he gained his desire at Manchester on Monday. He made a special attempt on Saturday, doing 30 5-10 secs, which induced him to try again in the open 300 yards' handicap on Monday. He won his heat in 30 1-8 secs., whilst in the final he only lost first place by half a yard' the winner's time being 29 3-4 secs. This would make Donaldson equal to 29 4-5 secs. or one-fifth of a second better than Harry Hutchen's old record which he set up at Powderhall Ground, Edinburgh, in January of 1884. It may be added that Hutchens had to push his way between two competitors when turning into the home straight. The writer saw B. J. Wefers set up the world's amateur record of 30 3-5 secs. at Travers Island, New York, in 1896, and the performance was impressive. The track is 5 laps to the mile, so that Wefers had to start on a bend. He caught his rivals at the second bend, and had to run wide to pass them, whilst he was out by himself in the final straight. He certainly ran 4 to 5 yards over the distance and there is little doubt that he could have done the "300" in 30 secs.

IN GENERAL.

G. Cummings, an ex-amateur, was timed to walk one mile in 6 min. 22 secs. at Manchester on Monday which is one second inside the professional record by W. Perkins, at Lillie Bridge, in 1874.

The one mile amateur swimming championship at Leicester, this week resulted in an easy victory for J. G. Hatfield in 24 mins. 55 1-5 secs.

A ten miles professional running race was decided at Manchester during the week, the result being a win for Hans Holmer of America in the slow time of 53min. 11 secs. Vermenlan of France, and Stanton of England following him home whilst Kolehmamen of Finland was only fifth.

D. Billington made another record at Abersychan on Monday by swimming 500 yards in 6 min. 30 1-5 secs.

The 100 miles amateur cycling championship at Herne Hill served to show W. R. Smith to advantage. The South African crack got away at the 32nd mile and finally won easily by 5 miles in 3 hours 40 min. 44 2-5 secs. Though outside Leon Meredith's amateur record of 3 hours 37min. 46 1-5 secs, Smith went on and created a new 4 hours' record of 108 miles 1,000 yds. The race was tandem paced, and H. W. Bartlett, last year's winner, rendered Smith great service after he had retired from the race himself, a nice sporting action.

Lieut. W. H. B. Evans, the unfortunate passenger who lost his life with Col W. F. Cody in the mishap to the latter's aeroplane, at Laffins Plain, on Thursday, was a noted cricketer and footballer, having gained his Blue at both when at Oxford.

Catmint is the most noted of the 100 entrants for the Cesare-witch. The same animal figures among the 97 entries for the Cambridgeshire, Long Set, Lomond, and Sir Martin being other prominent candidates.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

The following are the entries for the Poona Sixth Extra Meeting on Saturday :—

THE AUGUST PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr F M Garda's Silver Memory.
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Gunboat, Saxonite and Mil.
Mr A S Oomer's Dalmatia.
H H Jam Saheb's Punt.
Mr T Harrison's Vancouver.
Mr Gussy's Valerius.
Zemindar of Nazergunj's Canberra.
Mr W Homer's Lord Reay.
Mr J Crawford's Bambino.
Capts D French and A W Molony's Miss Drake.
Mr Kelso's Hilarity and Beckmesser.

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE. Distance 2 1-2 miles.

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's Highwood.
Capt Colmore's Off Side.
Mr P Hannyngton's J P.
Capt Kenworthy's Sholto.
Mr Lush Wilson's Utopian.
Mr J De Wend Fenton's Idle.
Mr J R Landon's Symbol.
Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's Deputy.
Mr J S Fagan's Terra Firma.
Mr J Crawford's Martha.
Mr F A Depass' Rob Roy.
Major Ratton's Astrologer.
Mr Eeles' Bubloo.
Mr M Rommel's Better Luck.
Mr R R S's Keerit, Tartania and Mayfowl.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Bombastic.
Mr M Goculdass' Picnic, Refresher and Solution.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo, Royal Scotland, and Luck.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs S A Waheb and M Jamal's Langford.
Mr R A Jenkin's Sadee Beg.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Noor-ul-Malik, Black Fish, (late Zaohal). Jessoor and Rashad.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Makbul and Tagalie.
Mr Abdoola Mana's Ring Leader.
Mr M Goculdass' Good Success and Germs Silver.
Major F B Prideaux's Young Hyderi.
Mr Loin's Nizamulmulook.
Mr A Nanji's Mushtesar.
Mr A F Tahar's Afzur Jung.
Mr S A Wahed's English Mail, Khedavi and Miser.
Mr R R S's Iron Chest and Mustapha.
Captain S S Hayne's Sadil Malik.
Mr Mohidin Dawood's Guy Fawkes.
Mr Abdul Rehman Dakeel's Kokab.
Mr N Jehangir's Ata Allah.

THE STRANGERS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr R A Jenkin's Sadee Beg.
Major J H M Davies' Little King and Principal.
Major J G Greig's Castaway.
Mr Darcy's Amood.
Capt E B Egerton's Longboat.
Messrs A W Molony and L S Hayne's Adea.
Mr J R W Grove's Sidick.
Mr G O Thomas's Prince Charlie.
Messrs Lee and Whitaker's Rockbarton.
Capt H Meynell's Sir Edward.
Mr Forman's Fyzabad.

THE LONAVLA PLATE, Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr Lion's Purity, Thank You, and Ford Durham.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight.
Messrs Ali bin Talib and M Goculdass' Tajilmulook and Nakib.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Real Gold, Gowahajmer, and Money Gold.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's Thaboor.
Mr M Goculdass' Sparrow Hawk, Solar Star and Gray.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathurdass' Galiard.
Mr W Homer's Last Chance.
Mr G K's Valens.
Mr J M Mistry's Thulfa and Young Salanio
Mr Dara Cowasji's Terra.
Mr R R S's Dhaman.

THE GARRISON PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Lt-Col A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's Highwood.
Mr R Fort's True Gold (late Longchamps).
Mr P Hannyngton's J P.
Mr Goff's Beroll.
The Hon A Hill Trevor and Mr. Cox's Mavourneen.
Capt Kenworthy's Sholto.
Messrs Goldie and Wilson's Princess IV.
Thakor Zorawar Singh's Silverbolt.
Mr W Priestley's Portland Lad.
Mr Crawford's Lady Anne.
Capts D French and A W Molony's Miss Drake.
Mr M H Jackson Boatsong,
Capt Monteith and Messrs Greenshields and Erle's Pewter.
Mr Blythe's Roselea.

THE NERAL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Lion's Topic Pash.
Mr Roberts' Ream.
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's Maidania.
Nawab Najafali Khan's Master Bill, Zigomar and Minerva.
Mr A S Oomer's Kaharaman and British King.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Zoolphakar.
Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's Salisbury.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado and Tezab.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' Baloz.
Mr M Goculdass' Tenebrensi, Kimberly and Scorn.
Mr G P Stavride's Sir Satu (late Sinclair).
Mr Karsondas Govindjee's Best Chance.
Mr T Harrison's Mat-hat-baig.
Mr N Begmahomed's Creditor.
Mr R R S's Abdul Malik, Pendil and Zaki Pasha.
Mr R S Forage's Polish.
Mr D Framji's Young Majab.
Mr Eastwood's Dilkush.

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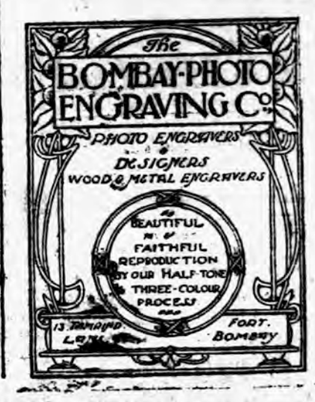

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Wednesday, 27th August, 1913.

GAME PRESERVATION.

MR. COX, the district Forest Officer, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Nilgiri Game Association, has prepared a draft report for the year ending 30th June last, which he is about to submit to the members for consideration, that seems to be very full and interesting and will, no doubt, be read by sportsmen all over the country. His Excellency Lord Pentland is the patron of the Association and, among its ordinary members are, Messrs. Gordon and Edward Hadfield, sons of the late Colonel Hadfield, Honorary A. D. C. to the Viceroy, two of the keenest shikaris in Southern India, as their marvellous collection of trophies abundantly proves. The Collector of the District is ex-officio President, and about twenty officials and planters are ordinary and honorary members. At the beginning of the report Mr. Cox alludes to a controversy between the Game Association and the Ooty Hunt, over the presence of sambhur in the Wenlock Downs that forms the hunting ground of the latter. Hunting, it was alleged, was spoilt by these game animals creating, not only a riot among the line of a hunted jack, so that it was often impossible to draw portions of the regular hunting country, knowing them to be full of sambhur and pig. After a somewhat lengthy discussion on the subject an alleged *modus vivendi* was supposed to have been arrived at, by a resolution to extend the shooting season for big game in the Wenlock Downs, by a month. This resolution was given effect to temporarily by the Collector's order sanctioning it provisionally. It was subsequently sanctioned by Government. As, however, the arrangement was made towards the end of the season, it is difficult to form an opinion on the result of the experimental remedy. It was in operation for only three weeks, and the weather was too rough, during the greater part of this time, for members to take advantage of the extension of the open season.

Those who were visitors to Ootacamund at the time the Honourable Mr. Gabriel Stokes was a member of the local Government, and likewise member of the Ooty Hunt, may remember that he then advocated that the Wenlock Downs should be disturbed a day or two before the field was taken by the Hunt and the game driven away, and if necessary destroyed. This was advocated, no doubt, by reason of the well-known migratory habit of sambhur, but nothing came of the remedy, if it was ever carried out, and the repetition of the complaint shows that it failed in its object. The remedy tried on the present occasion, amounted, as some members of the Game Association think, to a practical abrogation of the rule that big game cannot be shot except by a licenseholder who has paid the prescribed fee for his license. The test of this second remedy for an admitted obstruction to hunting on the Wenlock Downs will be made in the season of 1913-14 and it will then be ascertained whether it will prove more effectual than Mr Stokes' plan. From this subject, Mr. Cox proceeds to the action of the Game Association in closing the Mudumallai and Benni Forests to bison shooting, a step taken on account of the lamentable reduction in the number of this splendid game animal in those well-known bison-grounds and he advocates that the closure made by his committee last season should be continued for another. Bison too are migratory animals, but nowhere in the world is this wonderful instinct, implanted by Providence, so pronounced as in the New World where perhaps even now herds of these animals proceed on their search for pastures new. When the time has arrived for them to change their residence, some aged buffalo, the patriarch of the herd, calls around him his sons and daughters. A rendezvous is appointed, we know not by what means of communication, and the close of the day is fixed for the time of departure. The moment having arrived, the leader, shaking his vast mane which hangs down over his eyes and his curved horns, salutes the setting sun with an inclination of the head, at the same time, raising his huge back like a mountain, with a deep rumbling sound, he gives the signal for departure. Then suddenly plunging into the foaming waters of an intervening river, he is followed by the whole multitude of bulls and heifers; bellowing after him in the expression of their submission to their captain.

Some such event, perhaps, is transacted, but on a much smaller scale on the route from Mudumullai and Benni to the bison swamp and Peermud on the Nilgiris—who knows! The subject of the migration of game animals and birds is little understood in this country—and, if observed, has never been described. Mr. Cox did a wise thing in inviting members of the Association to send him their experiences regarding the increase or decrease of game in their respective localities. They did this with pleasure, and their remarks—reproduced in extenso—afford us a fair knowledge of the hunting grounds on the Nilgiris for different descriptions of game—which, to sportsmen from other presidencies, will prove a guide for future excursions—for instance for some big game Hoolicul Drug and the Western slopes are the favourite hunts. For Sumbur, Kotagiri, Kodanad, Neddiwuttun and the Wenlock Dawns should be beaten, but that stags wherever found, do not carry the heads they did formerly, is attributable, it is alleged, to the disproportion of hinds in every herd. Wild dogs are universally met with and are inimical to game. Those, who wish to earn the rewards of the Association for their destruction pursue them, but without making any diminution in their numbers. Within the past three years, no less than 184 wild dogs were destroyed for which rewards amounting to Rs. 4,195 were paid. In the year under review 115 game licenses were taken out which yielded Rs.4,470 to the funds of the Association, and with which the Society can afford to expend a large sum on protection. The expenditure incurred in the same period was Rs. 4,650-7-3.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE first agricultural conference for the Presidency of Bombay was held in Poona in 1909 and another is now due. The first conference, which was inaugurated by Lord Sydenham, was for an initial effort a distinct success, and it is announced that Lord Willingdon will take the chair at the second, which will take place very shortly. We congratulate His Excellency on this early opportunity of gathering a general knowledge of the agricultural needs of his province from the cultivators' point of view, and we are sure that he will take full advantage of it. That the conference is likely to be something more than a mere repetition of long inflated speeches we are given evidence, and that genuine value should have been found in it at so early a stage in its existence is a sure indication that full encouragement should be given to its development. This evidence is provided in a pamphlet issued by the Acting Director of Agriculture in which he has attempted "to sketch in outline the progress made since the last conference with special reference to the resolutions passed thereat." It is true that direct references do not occur so frequently as from this introduction one might expect, but they are amply sufficient to show that the conference has produced definite practical results. This is particularly so in regard to the wish generally expressed four years ago that vernacular education should be provided for the sons of cultivators who do not know English. A school in which elementary principles are taught was opened at Poona, and has proved popular with the ryots as well as efficient in work. By this beginning a demand for similar schools has apparently been awakened in many parts of the Presidency, and at Dharwar, in two districts of Gujarat, at Alibag and at Thana, local efforts in the shape of offers of buildings or land or both have been made for their establishment. At the same time there has been a response to an appeal also made at the last conference, for increased interest by the landowners' sons in the instruction offered by the Poona College. A short course for their especial benefit which was started in 1909-10, has received gradually increasing support. This growing interest in agricultural education is one of the most encouraging signs of the times as it betokens a readiness to accept new ideas in the coming generation of cultivators. While those who conduct experimental station and give demonstrations of new methods may find the people reluctant to leave the old ways, which they know so well. This attitude is one which in the near future it will become increasingly easy to overcome. Cotton being the most important commercial crop of the Presidency it is natural that a large portion of this pamphlet is occupied with description of experiments in new varieties, and experiments in tobacco, wheat and manure are also noted. There is plenty of evidence of the manifold activity of the Agricultural Department and the views of the delegates on past work and their suggestions for further developments will be of absorbing interest to His Excellency, whose keen practical interest in agricultural problems, he has already displayed.

A TRUCE IN THE CAMPAIGN OF FIRE.

FOR the past few weeks the Suffragettes have been more or less peaceful and the campaign of destruction by bomb and fire has for the present been suspended. It is these facts which are, apparently, the basis of opinion, which Reuter telegraphs, that there is a truce between the militant Suffragettes and the Government. How far this is correct it is not easy to say, especially in view of Mrs. Pankhurst's statement to her followers that she is resting and gaining strength for renewed battle in the autumn. But the "Cat and the Mouse Act" has undoubtedly been a burden both to the authorities and to the militants, to the former on account of the close surveillance necessary over the numerous Suffragettes on ticket-of-leave, who have developed a slipperiness reminiscent of Charles Peace; to the latter by reason of the constant interference with their plans by these re-arrests and also because of the recent ill-health of their leader. But as to the belief that the supposed truce will strengthen the hands of those Ministers who are in favour of a women's suffrage measure, we can hardly share it, nor do we think it can be general. There is no need to reiterate the justice of the claim that women should be given the facilities which men have in the matter of the suffrage, but it is against the principles of good government that the privileges asked for should be given at the pressure of a band of militants and to stop their unjustifiable campaign of ruin, to say nothing of the fact that there has been no unanimous demand for the vote on the part of the womenfolk at Home. The greatest harm to the cause has been done, as is not infrequently the case, by its most enthusiastic supporters, and the public, after being shocked by the methods of militancy, is now apathetic. It is known that there are certain members of the Cabinet who have a very considerable sympathy with the Suffragettes—a sympathy which not even their extreme measures have affected—and this has been noticeable in the considerate treatment they have received. If, as Mrs. Pankhurst appears to forecast, there is to be a renewal of the war of violence we think it is only due to property-owners and the public generally that stricter measures should be enforced by those responsible for the preservation of law and order. There has been far too much destruction already.

INDIAN BANKS.

AN official return shows that the share capital of the banks whose head offices are located in India and which are exclusively Indian has increased by 43·1 per cent, in the last ten years. Adding to the capital the reserves in which the increase was much larger than the increase in capital, the increase in the two combined was 52·1 per cent. in the decade. The capital and reserves of the joint-stock banks, apart from the Presidency Banks, increased in the decade by 184·8 per cent., the increase in capital being 213 per cent. and in the reserves 136. Capital and reserves at the end of 1911 totalled some £2,748,000. Deposits in Indian banks rose by 102·5 per cent. to over £42 millions at the end of 1911. Excluding the Presidency Banks the deposits in the joint-stock banks rose in the decade from 104·39 millions of rupees to 252·91 millions, being at the rate of 142 per cent., while the deposits in the Indian branches of the Exchange Banks increased in the ten years ending 1911 by 105·6 per cent.

WHAT IS NEW?

MOST people will probably be surprised to learn that high-class dentistry flourished in prehistoric times. But the discoveries of Professor Marshal Seaville, of Columbia University, who has excavated a number of skulls belonging to a pre-Incan tribe of South American Indians, proves that this is so. The professor states that many skulls contain teeth crowned with gold caps and with gold filling equal to the best work of the modern dentists. Many of the teeth, especially the front ones, are ornamented with gold filigree work in the form of stars and half-moons. So that the dentist's art is not altogether a modern development due to the deterioration of the races and less hardy conditions of living. Whether, of course, the practice was as extensive as it is today is another question; but the discoveries, at all events, substantiate the familiar saying that there is nothing new under the sun. Perhaps no one now will be very much surprised if some zealous searcher into the past discovers that Pharoah used a safety razor and that ancient Britons bartered hair-restorers.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon, says our Calcutta correspondent, is indisposed and has gone into a nursing home. He regrets, therefore, that he will be unable to keep his forthcoming engagements.

News from home says that Sir Charles Fox, Chief Justice of Rangoon, who was due back from leave early in November, is indisposed and intends extending his leave by a short period.

A cable to the *Pioneer* says that orders have been given at Manchester and Leeds for 160 wagons for Indian State railways. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have ordered eighty-six wagons at Glasgow.

THE number of vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department, which will be filled by competitive examination to be held at Calcutta next December, is four, instead of two, as previously announced.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

BENGALEE EXULTATION.

The past has been a week of Bengalee exultation. College Square has been delirious with the fierce joy of triumph. *Decite Io Pœan, et Io bis dicite Pœan.* The spirit of recovering consciousness and the power of self-determination, which began to show themselves in the swadeshi movement provoked by the Partition, have attained to their full development, and the Bengalee nation is celebrating with characteristic extravagance its liberation from the restraints of tradition and authority, together with a newly found faith in its self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The Bengalee papers at the moment afford remarkable proof of the ecstasy of the educated classes. I have never seen the outburst equalled in this country, not even when the Parsees first beat the English at Cricket. For long years the educated Bengalee was made to believe that he was fit for nothing but to be a clerk or a vakeel; that he had none of the manly virtues which command success and honour; that his endearing attributes were of a negative character. This doctrine was rubbed in by Lord Curzon and sundry scribes who took their clue from him. It hurt because so much of it was true. The object of "Swadesh," was not so much the creation of a vast indigenous industry as the assertion of a manhood that was denied. One unfortunate result was anarchism accompanied by the cult of the bomb. With that I need not deal, although more than one Benglee friend employed it to demonstrate that the Bengalee had ceased to be the poltroon of the Macaulay tradition. A worthy and attractive result was the social and police service of a large number of Bengalee University students during a great pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Kali at Kalighat shortly after the swadeshi movement began. The pilgrims came from all parts of India, and the concourse was so vast that the Municipal and Police authorities were afraid of epidemic and disorder. Eager Bengalee graduates, full of the fervour of nationality, came to the rescue. They asked to be allowed to take the pilgrims in hand, and promised to avert the ills the city authorities feared. We had then in Calcutta an able and broad-minded Chairman of the Corporation, and a Police Commissioner, who was guided by him. The late Sir Charles Allen decided to give the volunteers a chance to justify their new spirit. It was an act as generous as it was statesmanly. The Bengalee badalog did grand work in a field hitherto unploughed by them. It was a revelation, both to friend and critic; and it was far-reaching in its consequences. The next event to give the people a good conceit of themselves was the winning of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield by the Mohan Bagan Club, a purely Bengalee combination, which beat a number of first-class British military teams. We heard much then of the vindication of the manhood of the race, and its emancipation from the toils of centuries of subjection and lethargy. The cynic took all this tall talk with a big pinch of salt, but in the light of the latest manifestation of Bengalee resource and enterprise, he feels that he must to a certain extent revise opinions which had almost become crystalised.

The devastation by floods in the Burdwan District of which I advised you in my last letter, evoked an extraordinary exhibition of devotion and self-abnegation among those very classes, who according to the tradition of years, were least inclined to such heroism. Money to relieve distress was readily contributed by all sections of the Indian population, and foodstuffs and clothes. There was nothing unusual in that; Indians have ever been charitable. What was unusual was the eager volunteering of barristers, pleaders, clerks, graduates, and badalog generally, to brave the inclemencies of the weather, and the dangers and inconveniences of a submerged country in order to carry relief to the derelicts. There has been nothing like it in the recent history of Bengal. It has called forth the warm admiration and unstinted praise of the District Officers, who were best able to judge the quality of the service. Those Bengalee volunteers undoubtedly were justified of their manhood, and that is one of the reasons of the exultation in College Square.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S GIFT.

But there is another reason for the frenzy. It is the gift of ten lakhs of rupees for scientific research made to the University of Calcutta by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, one of the most successful and opulent members of the Vakeel Bar of the Calcutta High Court. It is stated that he intends to add ten lakhs more to the obligation before many days are over his head. It used to be a reproach that the educated classes of Calcutta, although they prated much of the blessings of higher education, and boasted that no other race in India had shown the same appreciation of them as the Bengalees, their wealthy men were slow to materialize this appreciation by endowing the University out of their surplusage. In Bombay, on the other hand, the men of commerce, who had little to thank the University for, had shown the value they attached to higher education in a generous and practical manner. Up to 1908 there was only one Chair in the Calcutta University which owed its existence to private benevolence. The slur was hideous, and for a long time it did not seem that the plutocracy would do anything to remove it. Suddenly the town was startled by the news that a leading Bengalee lawyer, Sir Taraknath Palit, had endowed the University with the whole of his fortune of fifteen lakhs, for the purpose of establishing a College of Science. The joy of Bengal was unbounded, but when the first transports had passed Bengal was not quite sure that a precedent had been established Dr. Ghose's gift removes the uncertainty, and the Bengalees are now convinced that they have come into their own, the priceless heritage of ages. A detached critic may not be able to take the same sanguine view, yet he cannot but admit—I at any rate admit it with the greatest satisfaction—that the Bengalee renaissance has begun and is proceeding on right lines. There is no reason at all why the Bengalees should not win a victory in the same way as the modern Italians and the modern Greeks.

(*Continued on page 9.*)

SHAKESPEARE AND MUSIC.

Shakespeare's delight in music is proved not so much in the passages in which he sets himself to praise it as in many a between-the-lines betrayal of sensitiveness to sound. The set passages might even have been written by an unmusical person, provided always he had Shakespeare's command of language. It is, for instance, a poetic rather than a musical temperament that is evident in the famous description of the music of the spheres where he writes that there is

> "Not the smallest orb
> But in his motion like an Angel sings,
> Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins."

Nor would a writer necessarily possess the musical temperament who wrote that "Music's dying fall came o'er his ear like the sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets." One is even tempted to wonder whether Orsino himself could always distinguish between music breathing across violets and music breathing across other kinds of bank. In fact it is not, in his passages of lyric rapture, but rather in the irritability which many of his characters show when time or tune are broken, and in their swift cry in time of anguish for music to relieve their vexed beating stopped up brains, that we feel Shakespeare's own sensitiveness to music. A third unconscious witness to its power is perhaps to be found in the advice given to disconsolate lovers to woo by means of song when all else has failed. An expert philander like Proteus informs the tyro Thurio that "this or else nothing will inherit her." Cloten in despair of winning Imogen's favour is advised "to give her music o' mornings. They say it will penetrate." But this belief that music will feelingly persuade, where merely spoken words are powerless, is common to many writers of romantic works. A much more individual touch in Shakespeare is the urgent need of music expressed by so many of his most "sympathetic" characters in moments of great mental distress. Brutus in the feverish night hours before the battle of Philippi twice apologetically asks his servant to bear with him and to satisfy his great longing for music. Cassius and the other officers are scarcely out of his tent when he turns to his boy swiftly, "Where is thy instrument?"

> Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful.
> Can't thou hold up thy heavy eyes awhile
> And touch thy instrument a strain or two?
> I troable thee too much."

We feel how great the desire was when a man so over-sympathetic as Brutus insisted on music at an hour when all should have been asleep in preparation for the coming battle. Again in the rush of wild words that breaks from Hamlet after the king has betrayed himself in the play scene, the first coherent thing he says is, "Come, some music come," It is an instinctive cry for that which alone could ease "the bosom of that perilous stuff that weighed upon his heart," alone could keep his beating brain within its limits. So too at the perilous moment when Lear wakes again to semi-consciousness and his mental equilibrium is poised on a razor edge between sanity and madness, it is by music that his guardian hopes to incline the balance towards giving him again "his perfect mind." Queen Katharine, too, when a sea of miseries had quite closed over her, found in music one of her few consolations. The song "Orpheus with his lute" is sung in response to her murmur "my soul grows sad with troubles. Sing and disperse them, if thou canst." But the numerous cares of lonely or mournful people asking for music to wile away sad hours is not so remarkable as the instances already quoted of men of action demanding music to relieve an intense strain almost in the tone of a starving man demanding food.

Next come the unwilling witnesses to the power of music. Benedict, the unmusical, watching the effect of music on others, asks himself amazedly what it is that thus ravishes them. "Is it not strange that sheep's guts should hale souls out of men's bodies." Only one, who had himself experienced music ravishment, could have written that line, and only some one with a sensitive ear would have thought of the neighbouring line, "Tax not so bad a voice to slander music any more than once." That "slander music" betrays the true lover of it. Think too of Richard II's pathetic and impotent anger with broken music which came jangling through his prison bars.

> "Music do I hear? Ha, Ha, keep time.
> This music mads me: let it sound no more
> For though it have held madness to their wits
> In me it seems it will make wise men mad."

The same musician's petulance appears often in such remarks as "keep tune there still, so you will sing it out," and in stray references to music like Ophelia's "Sweet bells jingled out of tune and harsh" used to describe a maximum of disillusionment. We must remember, too, that it was Shakespeare who so sweepingly denounced the man who has no music in his soul as being "fit for treasons, stratagems, and crimes." The last piece of evidence which will here be quoted (though by no means the last that could be quoted) is the crowning epithet that Shakespeare gave his Lady in one of his tenderest sonnets, "Thou, my music." The words occur in the sonnet beginning "How oft when thou, my muse, music playest," and coming from Shakespere they are the last word in praise that a lover could bestow. Even Florizel's lyric outpouring to Perdita

> When you sing
> I'd have you buy and sell so; so give alms;
> Pray so; and for the ordering your affairs
> To sing them too.

does not surpass the fulness of love crowded into that one word "Thou, my music."

G.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The share market opened quiet but steady, with business passing on a small scale. The transactions reported were: Bhalgora, Rs. 22; Kosonda, Rs. 8-14-; Jute Kankinarrah (ord), Rs. 179 to Rs. 181.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

EQUAL FOREIGN INTERESTS.

ARRANGEMENT TO MEET BRITISH VIEWS.

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM AS TO THE RESULT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A telegram to the *Times* from St. Petersburg, with reference to the Trans-Persian Railway, says it has been agreed that in the northern half, the Russian interest shall be 60 per cent., the French interest 33 1-3 per cent., and the British 6 2-3 per cent.; and in the southern half, the Russian interest shall be 6 2-3 per cent, the French 33 1-3 per cent. and the British 60 per cent. The total interests of the parties in the whole line will thus be equal. The French and Russian proposals were that the interests should be equal for the whole line.

The above arrangement was made to meet British susceptibilities. Otherwise, the *Times* adds, the scheme, including the question of route, has made little progress

The British policy of letting things drift, while hinting a dislike to the project, is regarded as very unsatisfactory. It is felt that the sooner a clear understanding is reached, the better for Anglo-Russian relations.

Russian promoters are most enthusiastic and have overcome nearly all the opposition in Russia. They say they have secured the support of every great industry, except cotton, and even there the sole opponent is a large Moscow exporter of cotton to Persia.

The most energetic promoters are Anglophiles. They urge that the railway will bring England and Russia together in a great common interest, make Russia a highway for Englishmen passing to India, and strengthen the bonds between the countries in a thousand ways.

BULGARIAN PROTEST TO POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A telegram from Sofia says that Bulgaria has protested to the Powers against Turkey's occupation of Gumuljina, fifty miles from Kirjali, sixty miles west of Maritza.

MR. LIND'S MISSION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUERTA TERMINATED.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.

Mr. Lind leaves to-morrow. There is no indication that Mexico has receded from her previous position.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Wilson has now decided to read his message regarding Mexico to the Congress to-day. The message is friendly in tone, but unalterably opposes the Mexican Governments which are irregularly set up by ambitious individuals.

The negotiations between Mr. Lind and President Huerta have terminated.

GERMAN UNITY.

TESTIMONY OF BAVARIAN REGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Great festivities marked the celebration of the centenary of the War of Liberation at Kulhein, Bavaria, to-day.

The Emperor attended with all the Federal Princes.

The Prince Regent, receiving the guests, referred to Germany's misfortunes a century ago in consequence of her disunion; but the situation, he said, was now different. If foreign countries counted at the present day upon the disunion of the component parts of Germany they would be cruelly disappointed.

The Prince Regent paid a tribute to the well-tried Austro-German alliance.—Reuter.

THE MAINSTAY OF THE GERMAN NATION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In the course of his speech at the gathering in Bavaria, yesterday, the Kaiser laid stress on the lessons which had been purchased at the price of so much precious blood, namely, "That our strength rests on our unity, and that there can be no slackening of effort if the nation is to maintain its lofty place."

The Kaiser added that the enthusiasm displayed by all classes at this year's celebrations testified to the depth to which the feeling for the Fatherland had taken root.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Lieut. Colonel Hoskins has been appointed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.—Reuter.

[Lieut.-Col Arthur Reginald Hoskins, of the North Staffordshire Regt. and General Staff Officer, entered the army in 1891. He has served in the Dongola Expedition, in the Nile Expedition, 1897-9, in South Africa, and in East Africa from 1902-3]

NEW DUTCH MINISTRY.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.

Queen Wilhelmina to-day received in audience M. Cort van der Linden, who has been successful in forming a Ministry. Its composition, however, will not be announced until after the ceremony of the inauguration of the Palace of Peace.—Reuter.

LONDON STRIKE.

11,000 PAINTERS OUT OF WORK.

MOVEMENT SPREADING TO ELECTRICIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A strike of painters in London, involving 11,000 men, in consequence of the employment of non-unionists, is extending to other trades.

Seven hundred electricians at the General Post Office have decided not to return to work until the non-unionist painters in the Government service have been discharged. The action of the electricians threatens to interfere with the mail service.—Reuter.

PICKETS' SUCCESS IN DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The strike is a conspicuous feature of the morning papers. Though officials of the Painters' Unions claim that 11,000 men are out, the majority of employers say they are not inconvenienced. The men admit that only one-third of the painters in London belong to the Unions.

The pickets were active throughout London yesterday, scoring their first success at 10, Downing-street, where several painters were induced to leave.

The Post Office officials view the electricians' threat with equanimity, and say there is little danger of the staff proving disloyal.—Reuter.

TOMMY AND HIS UNIFORM.

TO BE PAID TO WEAR IT ON FURLOUGH.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The *Daily Mail* says that following the permission granted to soldiers on furlough to wear mufti, in consequence of which the uniform is now less seen, the Army Council is going to pay the non-commissioned officers and privates on furlough a shilling a day to walk about in uniform for three hours to help recruiting.—Reuter.

PRINCESS INDIRA'S WEDDING.

MUCH NOTICE BY THE PRESS.

The wedding of Princess Indira is a prominent feature of to-day's papers, most of which publish portraits of the bride and bridegroom, and pictures of the couple leaving the registry office, of the marriage certificate, etc.—Reuter.

ULSTER DAY.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Sir Edward Carson has appealed to the Ulster clergy of all denominations to hold appropriate services on September 28 to commemorate Ulster Day.

It has been arranged that a great demonstration representing the Unionists of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught shall be held in Dublin on November 28.—Reuter.

[Ulster Day will be the first anniversary of the signing of the famous Ulster Covenant, which took place in Belfast on Sept. 28 of last year. This, it may be remembered, was the culmination of a series of big demonstrations and was conducted with much ceremonial. The terms of the Covenant are as follows:—

"Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of his gracious Majesty King George V., humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, hereby pledge ourselves in Solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending, for ourselves and our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom, and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland; and, in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names, and, further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant."

The Covenant was signed in the Ulster Hall, after solemn religious services in the Hall, the Cathedral, and the Protestant churches, the first signatures attached being those of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, the Moderator of the General Assembly, the Bishop of Down, and the Dean of Belfast.]

IMPERIAL DEFENCES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1914 CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that the negotiations for the Imperial Defence Conference in London early in 1914 are practically completed.

It is proposed that the conference shall be composed of the Imperial Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of Admiralty, the Colonial Premiers and the Colonial Ministers of Defence.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

SUFFRAGE TRUCE.

A BRIEF POLITICAL LULL.

MRS. PANKHURST PREPARING FOR RENEWED BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

There are indications of a truce between the militant Suffragettes and the Government. Out of forty-three prisoners under the Cat and Mouse Act only one is in jail; the others are on holiday or doing their ordinary work.

It is also believed that the truce will strengthen the hands of those Ministers who are in favour of a women's suffrage measure.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in a letter to her followers, says she is resting and gaining strength for renewed battle in the autumn. She hopes that all will take advantage of the political lull for the rest and change they richly deserve.—Reuter.

THE WATERPLANE RACE.

ENGINE TROUBLES CAUSE DESCENT AT SEAHAM.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Hawker was cheered along the coast to Yarmouth, guns being fired and steamers saluting with their sirens. He reached Scarborough, a distance of 390 miles, in seven hours.

Hawker descended near Seaham Harbour at 6 o'clock in the evening owing to engine troubles.

LATER.

Hawker started from Seaham after an hour's delay. He was subsequently sighted off Berwick.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Hawker has landed at Berwick.—Reuter.

FREEDOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Wilson states that he expects the new Governor of the Philippines to make it clear that the Government's policy is the ultimate freedom of the Philippines.

Simultaneously, the Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines reports that peonage and chattel slavery are widespread, and that effective legislation against these systems is prevented by members of the Philippines Assembly who are interested in them. He is unable to devise a remedy.

A lively controversy is expected-Mr. Bryan favouring immediate in, dependence.

PANAMA EXPOSITION.

MOVEMENT FOR AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales have decided to ask the other States to join in securing a good Australian display at the San Francisco Exhibition.

VICEROYALTY OF CANADA

WILL PRINCE ARTHUR SUCCEED HIS FATHER?

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The *Daily Graphic* says it is virtually decided that Prince Arthur of Connaught shall succeed the Duke of Connaught in Canada, when the Duke retires at the close of 1914.—Reuter.

INCIDENT ON PARADE.

BUGLER PROVOKED BY A WOMAN.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.

During a military parade at Saskatoon, a bugler snatched from the hand of a woman in an automobile a United States flag which she flaunted in his face. The flag was then trampled underfoot. The bugler refused to apologise, and was dismissed by his colonel.

Subsequently, Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, reversed the Colonel's decision in view of the provocation received. The incident is variously commented upon in the papers.

ANOTHER AVIATOR KILLED.

OFFICER OF THE COLONIAL ARTILLERY.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Lieutenant Sensever, of the Colonial Artillery, was killed while aeroplaning to-day. The steering gear failed.

TRAINING THE JUMNA.

SCHEME TO BE PREPARED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The *Pioneer* says the scheme for the training of the Jumna at Delhi, with a view to completing the reclamation of marshy ground flooded during the rains, is to be prepared in due course. The engineering difficulties are not likely to be great, and with the services available of experts in river-training in India, the work should be completed in two or three years. When once the Jumna has been trained it can be kept to channels that will leave the Bela high and dry all the year round.

MEXICAN BANDIT OUTRAGE.

BRITISHER & GERMAN MURDERED.

ATTACK ON A MICHOACAN RANCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

A British subject, named Arthur Lawton, and a German have been murdered by bandits on a ranch in Michoacan State, Mexico.

The Mexican Government has promised that the murderers shall be punished.

REBELS' LAST STAND.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND NANKING.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.

Desperate fighting has been going on round Nanking during the past ten days, and is daily growing more intense as the attack closes in on the last rebel stronghold of this province.

Changhsun is carrying on the attack from the Purple Mountain, the key to Nanking, which has changed hands several times and is now finally held by Changhsun.

The casualties have been very large, and many wounded are being brought down into Shanghai.

The resistance of the rebels, who have fought very bravely, is intensified by fears of a massacre, if Changhsun, whose reputation is formidable, forces an entry. Meanwhile, it appears probable that a day or two will seal Nanking's fate.—Reuter.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE SUFFERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent says that the general situation is far from encouraging. The heavy military expenditure on the Yangtse and in Mongolia adds seriously to the Government's financial difficulties. In several provinces large bands of robbers are terrorizing the inhabitants and can only be quelled by expensive military operations. The enormous trade on the Yangtse is at a standstill, and the country is flooded. A Depreciated note is being issued, while the reorganisation of Gabelle mines as security for the quintuple loan is steadily obstructed. The scramble for the concession appears to have been recommended and anybody who provides a little cash can secure railway contracts, orders for war material etc. British enterprise suffers and straightforward proposals, which are entitled to the support of the British Government, languish because we are committed to the joint policy, the spirit of which we alone of the Powers concerned scrupulously observe.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

Among the resolutions passed at the Planters' Conference was the following:—That in view of the material increase in the prosperity of all classes in the State of Mysore, the province of Coorg and South Canara and the great and ever-increasing development of the commerce and mineral resources of of Mysore, and in view of the elaborate schemes now on foot for the economic development of the commerce and mineral resources of Mysore, this Association considers that it is an opportune time once again to bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity for the early construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore railway, seeing that the Mysore Durbar are willing to construct their portion of the proposed line.

On the subject of the European Defence Association, the conference resolved that this association is strongly in sympathy with its objects and trusts that the honorary secretaries of the affiliated associations will do their utmost to bring them to the notice of planters and obtain their support.

The last resolution of the first day was to vote £20 to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The conference was attended by Sir Hugh Daly, Mr. Scoble Nicholson, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, and Mr. Bell, engineer-in-chief for railway construction in Mysore, besides twenty other visitors and as many ladies.

In connection with the conference, an interesting little exhibition of South Indian planting products was held at the offices of the United Association. The exhibits included tea, coffee, rubber, fibres, fertilizers, planting implements, chemical manures, medicines, and an exhibit of rozin in bulk and the blue soap used largely in the campaign against the green bug.

FRONTIER ENCOUNTER.

PARTY OF SHERANIS MISTAKEN FOR THIEVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that a party of Zhob militia, while out after raided cattle, near Gulkach, came across a party of Largha Sheranis,—eight men with rifles, nine women, and eight children—whom they took to be thieves and surrounded.

After a short fight, the Sheranis surrendered. Two of the men, who were found in possession of Government rifles, appeared to be deserters from the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier Constabulary, and most of the others captured are believed to have been implicated in a recent murder.

RIOTOUS CREW.

ASSAULT ON CHIEF OFFICER.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF THE CAPTAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

A sensational affair is reported from the River Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Nagpur," while on her way from Dacca to Calcutta. Some trouble arose between the chief officer and the crew in which the former assaulted the serang. The crew turned upon him, when Captain Skinner interposed. The chief officer whipped out a revolver and fired twice; one bullet struck Captain Skinner's chest, and the other the palm of his hand. Captain Skinner was sent down to Calcutta and admitted to hospital.

LATER.

The shooting affair on the steamer "Nagpur" was a far more serious affair than at first reported. Captain Skinner, who was interviewed in hospital to-day, said that he was hit accidentally. Six shots were fired by the chief officer, who acted solely in self-defence. When Captain Skinner reached the scene of the fracas, the crew had the chief officer down and were attacking him. Captain Skinner removed the serang and was throwing the tindal out of the melee, when he received his wounds.

In the opinion of the hospital authorities, the bullet which went through Captain Skinner's hand was the same one that lodged in his chest.

The serang was shot in the leg. The seacunni was shot in the bowels and the shot went clean through him. Another man was shot in the stomach, and Captain Skinner is of the opinion that this man is the most seriously injured of them all. The chief officer also put a bullet through one of his own fingers, and the sixth he discharged to frighten away the rest of the crew.

Captain Skinner was placed under the X-rays to-day, and the bullet, which was located, will be removed to-morrow morning.

This is the first occurrence of the sort in the history of inland navigation.

TOWN EXPANSION IN THE PUNJAB.

VIEWS OF SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

At the resumed sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference to-day, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Fenton, the question of town planning was discussed and letters and a resolution of the Government of India on the subject were considered. After a lengthy discussion, the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of the president:—"That in the opinion of this Conference, (1) it is not the case in the Punjab that obstacles to the expansion of towns arising from difficulties in obtaining building sites in suburban areas are so serious or numerous as to necessitate legislation, (2) that such difficulties in this respect as do exist can be surmounted, if necessary, by action under section 58 of the Municipal Act, (the land acquisition sections), specially if Government is prepared to sanction loans for such purposes under the Local Authorities Loan Act.

Lieut.-Colonel Popham-Young, Commissioner, Jullunder Division, moved a resolution asking the Government of India to adopt measures to secure, for municipal purposes, an adequate proportion of unearned increment accruing to land owners in urban areas. After some discussion the resolution was adopted and the conference adjourned for the day.

ACCIDENT TO MOTORIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Lieut. J. M. Mood, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, met with a serious motor accident last night. He was returning to the Fort about midnight, and when he was coming down Government House bridge his car seems to have swerved to the left and dashed into the parapet wall. Lieut. Mood was thrown heavily forward and sustained severe injuries. He was promptly removed to the Station Hospitial where he is progressing satisfactorily.

DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

BOY KILLED NEAR KALYAN.

A serious derailment took place at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening on the G. I. P. railway line at the Mambra station near Kalyan. Information received locally is to the effect that five bogie carriages attached to a passenger train that left Victoria Terminus at 3-50 p.m. went off the rails, and the line was blocked to traffic for about two hours. The down line was considered unsafe till late at night when traffic was resumed by having the up line cleared.

It is reported that, as a result of the accident, a boy lost his life.

GIRL THIEF DRESSED AS A BOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

On Sunday the Calcutta Police arrested five youths for petty theft. One of the accused was dressed as a boy, but on being searched it was found that she was a girl of fourteen years of age. She is an old offender with two previous convictions. All five accused are homeless and are in police custody.

CAWNPORE CASE.

101 PERSONS PLACED ON TRIAL.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 26.

The court took up the case of the Machhli Bazar mosque rioters to-day at 11 a. m.

Mr. Boys to-day stated that, in the absence of any statutory powers and in the present state of case-law on the subject, the Crown was not prepared to go further than say that there was no wish to press the charges under section 323, I. P. C., and that the Crown was willing that a charge under section 147, read with section 159, I. P. C., should be framed, provided the defence were prepared to say that they had no objection to this course being followed.

Mr. Haque, leading counsel on behalf of the defence: At this stage, we keep quiet, as we do not know under what law we are asked to give any assurance.

The Court: I take this to mean that the defence will not say that they have any objection to the course proposed by the Crown; at the same time they decline to say that they have no objection. I have, therefore, no opinion but to proceed to frame charges inclusive as one under section 333, I. P. C.

Before the charges were actually framed, Mr. Boys invited the defence to suggest the names of any more accused for discharge on the ground of youth.

The defence suggested nineteen men. Of these, on the court's suggestion, Mr Boys applied for permission to withdraw the case againt four accused only. These four accused were discharged.

TEXT OF CHARGES FRAMED.

The Court then framed charges against accused, to the following effect:—First, that you, on the 3rd day of August, 1913, at or in the near or immediate neighbourhood of the Machhli Bazar mosque in the City of Cawnpore, were members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of persons composing that assembly being by shew of criminal force to enforce a right, or a supposed right, to a portion of land at the north-eastern corner of the said mosque; and further to overawe by shew of criminal force public servants in the exercise of their lawful powers, and in prosecution of which aforesaid common object, violence was used by some members of the said unlawful assembly and that you thereby committed the offence of rioting, punishable under section 147, I.P.C., and within cognisance of the Court of Sessions; and secondly, that you, on the same day and at the same place, were members of an unlawful assembly of which the common objects were as aforesaid, and in prosecution of the common objects thereof voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a public servant, viz., Talab Singh, a mounted constable acting in discharge of his duty, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 333, I.P.C., read with section 149, I. P. C., and within the cognisance of the Court of Sessions, and I hereby direct that you be tried on the said charges by the Court of Sessions.

One week's time was given to the defence to put in their list of witnesses.

CASE AGAINST "COMRADE."

PROCEEDINGS IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the High Court, to day, a special bench, composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Woodroffe, were engaged in hearing the application made by Mr. Eardley Norton on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the *Comrade*, against the order of the Government of Bengal declaring the forfeiture of a certain pamphlet entitled "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

The Advocate-General opposed the application.

Mr. Norton said that Mr. Mahomed Ali received from Europe certain copies of that pamphlet, which was a translation into English of a statement made in French by persons of position and authority. The object of the pamphlet was to ask the English people at home to use their influence upon the Government of England to stop the massacres of Mahomedans by Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks. Mr. Mahomed Ali reprinted the pamphlets in his paper, the *Comrade*, in May and June last. On July 16, the Delhi authorities passed an order forfeiting all the copies of that pamphlet, and on July 18 a similar order was issued in Bengal. Mr. Mahomed Ali, through his solicitor, surrendered one copy of the pamphlet to the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, and was told in reply that the copy was forfeited to His Majesty. Counsel submitted that the Bengal Government had no jurisdiction to issue that order.

The case is proceeding.

BENGAL P. W. D.

INDIAN TO BE APPOINTED SECRETARY.

The *Englishman* understands that for the first time an Indian engineer, trained in India, is about to be appointed Secretary to the Public Works Department, Bengal. It is understood that Rai A. P. Sircar Bahadur who is at present Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, is to be promoted as Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Irrigation and Marine branch of the Bengal Public Works Department.

With the creation of the new province of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur the post of Secretary of the Irrigation and Marine branch of the Bengal P. W. D. was temporarily abolished, this branch being placed under the control of a Deputy-Secretary, who was responsible to the Secretary in charge of the Roads and Buildings branch.

FATAL STABLE ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN AND FIVE HORSES KILLED.

THREE SYCES SERIOUSLY INJURED IN BOMBAY.

A serious accident took place at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening at Noora Teja's stable, owned by Mahomed Bin Abdul Wahed Miseri, an Arab living in Arab Lane, Bmoboy. A portion of the premises, situated at Moreland Road, suddenly collapsed and came down with a resounding crash that attracted a large crowd of people living in the vicinity. The police were soon on the spot and, with the help of a number of Municipal employes and others, immediately proceeded with the work of rescue, as it was known that a number of syces and horses were buried in the *debris*.

Five men were extricated after a great deal of effort, but it was found that two of them were dead, and the other three were so seriously injured that they had to be removed at once to the Sir J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. The two men killed were Dalardin Ramdin, a Purdeshi, and Sagar Gaman, a Gujerati Hindu.

Of the horses fifteen sustained injuries and five others were killed including four that had to be shot by the police owing to the extent of their injuries. The other injured animals will be examined by a veterinary surgeon who will decide whether further use can be made of them.

DISHONEST COLLIERY MANAGER.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED IN APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the High Court, this afternoon Justices Sherfuddin and Tennon delivered judgment in an appeal by Joseph Walter Neirses and Lalgopal Bannerjee, who had been convicted at the Sessions Judge of Manbhoom of falsification of accounts, and sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

The appellants were manager and cashier, respectively, of the Budrachok colliery, of which Messrs Bird and Company are the managing agents. Last year, Messrs. Bird and Company deputed Mr. Wilding to audit the accounts of that colliery. Mr. Wilding found that monies received on account of local coal sales had not been entered in the cash-book, and on enquiries he ascertained that the appellants had given receipts to local purchasers for monies deposited without entering the items in the cash-book.

Their lordships held that the omission to enter them was wilfully made with intent to defraud the Company and dismissed the appeal. The conviction and sentences were confirmed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Major-General Wilson, Commanding Lucknow Infantry Brigade, is granted leave in India for 38 days.

Capt. Hutchison, 122nd Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Lucknow, vice Major Fellowes, 47th Sikhs, resigned.

Capt. W. B. Spender, Royal Garrison Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut. Oreilly-Blackwood, No. 3 Mountain Battery, is transferred to No. 87 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Portsmouth.

Capt. H. T. Lumsden, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieut. H S Collins, 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Capt. W. B. Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Capt. Meares, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki on behalf of the Parsi Nursing Division under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and, which is conducted by Dr. Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor was held on July 12 by Dr. Avanbai M. Mehta. The following candidates were successful:—Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai Panthaki, Messrs. Gulbai Dhanjibhoy Adajania, Jaiji Pallonji Bamboat, Jerbanoo Pallonji Bamboat, Navajbai Nadirshaw Baira, Cuverbai Jehangir Commisariatvala, Dinbai Jehangir Commisariatvala, Shirin Rustomji Dalal, Hilla Bhicaji Dalal, Navajbai Framji Dadiburjor, Navajbai Cowasji Daruvala, Ratanbai Cursetji Daruvala, Jerbanoo Pherozesha Gandhi, Gaemal Naservanji Hakim, Sherbanoo Merwanji Irani, Maneckbai Jehangirji Kharas, and Mesdames Homai Shapurji Maneckshana and Perin N. D. Masam, Misses Maneckbai Nasservanji Masani, Rati Dinshaw Bomonji Master, Tehemina Rustomji Master, Bhicaji Bomonji Mody, Freni Sorabji Nadirshah, Cooma Jehangirji Patel, Dinbai Hormasji Postwala, Tehmina Hormasji Sagdivala, Dhanbai Hormasji Sagdivala, Banoobai Shapurji Settna, Shirinbai Shapurji Settna, Dhanmai Dinshaw Mirzan, Jarji Cowasji Vazifdar, Diroja Ruttonshaw Commisariatwala, Ruttonbai Pestonji Pavri, Ranubai Pestonji Pavri, Dinbai Rustomji Langrana, Navajba Fardunji Master and Banubai Rustomji Daruvala, Mesdames Ratanbai Framji Pavri and Meherbanoo Bejanji Laher, Misses Meherbai Dhanjibhoy Mistri and Khorshed Dosabhai Surti.

The Labour Bulletin of the United Provinces for August says that labour generally is reported to be scarce in the majority of districts, though a small number of labourers could probably be recruited from Partabgarh and Jaunpur districts.

"MANGALA-GOURI."

FEMALE PRINCIPLE OF COSMIC LIFE.

HISTORY OF POPULAR HINDU FESTIVAL.

On every "Mangalvar" or Tuesday, in the current Hindu month of Shravan, the Brahman and other high caste Hindu married ladies of Western India perform the *vrata* or worship of Mangala-Gouri, the Goddess of Good Luck, who presides over wedded life and who protects her votaries from the dread calamity of widowhood. The *vrata* is enjoined on all wives for the first five years of their married life. The Goddess Mangala is the wife of the great ascetic God, Shiva, in one of her more beneficent aspects, she being also known in this aspect as Uma, Parvati, and Gouri. The spouse of Shiva, like her Lord, has also her terrible forms, and is known in these "avataras" as Kali, Durga, Chandi, Bhavani, and so on. She represents the Female Principle of Cosmic Life, while Shiva is the Male Principle. In her "avatar" as Mangala (literally, "the auspicious one"), the Goddess is a wholly beneficent lady, who typifies the highest Hindu ideal of a "Sati" or wife, the one life-long prayer of whose heart is that her husband might be preserved unto her for ever, and if death is to part them, that at least she herself might predecease her lord. It was she who in one of her "avataras" immolated herself in the sacrificial fire of her own father, Daksha, because she could not brook the insult he had offered to her Lord Shiva. Thus she was the first and ideal "sati" whose memory is cherished by every true Hindu wife to this day.

THE CEREMONIAL.

No priests are required for the worship of the Goddess Mangala-Gouri, for the housewives can perform the worship of one of their own kind. The males of the house can but be the interested and reverent spectators of the ceremony. This day the Hindu matron shines in her true "role" as the "Grihadharmini" or the custodian of the Dharma or highest ideals of the Hindu home. Early in the morning the married ladies of the household, having taken the purificatory bath and finished their toilet, put on brightly coloured silken *sarees* and set about the installation of a picture of the Goddess on a low stool or pedestal. The Goddess is then dressed in pieces of new cloth and garlanded with fresh and sweet-smelling flowers of different hues. When the decoration is complete, the actual worship commences with the offer of sixteen kinds of flowers, sixteen kinds of grains and seeds, sixteen kinds of leaves, and so on, the number sixteen having a special significance with the worship of the Goddess. Lights are waved before the Goddess by the matrons and rice showered on her by the assembled circle of female worshippers, who stand in reverential attitude. With the bright faces of the little boys and girls gathered round them and their own countenances rendered radiant with the pardonable sense of self-importance, at their being the untrammelled and unconventional priestesses of the day, the group round the Goddess presents one of the happiest pictures of Hindu home life ever to be seen. After the ceremony comes the merry feast with special dishes prepared in honour of the Goddess. The little girls of the household enjoy the holiday the most, inviting their girl friends and making the home ring with their songs, dances and story-tellings.

THE ORIGIN OF "VRATA."

The story of the origin of the worship of the Goddess Mangala-Gouri differs in different places and in different books. The legend given in Bhavishya Purana, which is a repository of many such legends and stories seeking to trace the origin of Hindu customs and festivals, differs somewhat from the tales handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth among Hindu females. The version given below was narrated to the present writer by an aged dame from an old poetic tale in Canarese. The poem is recited by the elderly girls and the story with embellishments is unfolded to a listening circle of children on the day of the worship of the Goddess.

Once upon a time there lived in the town of Kundina, a certain merchant prince named Dharma Pal. His wife one day noticed that a certain Sadhu or mendicant, who was in the habit of going round the houses in the street begging for the alms every morning, passed by her house merely ejaculating the cry "Bom Mahadev" but without waiting to receive the food which the pious Bania lady hastened to present him. In fact, it became obvious to her that the holy man made it a point of avoiding the gift from her hands. Not a little mystified and sorry at this, the worthy lady communicated the news to her husband, who advised her to stand concealed behind the door next morning when the Sadhu came in front of their house and to throw the food quickly into the begging bowl. She did as she was told, but great was her surprise and shock when the holy man, exasperated by her trick began to abuse her saying, "Oh you wretched woman, the wife of a souless man, the curse of your family, and so forth. Terrified at this turn of affairs the lady hied to her husband and implored him to go after the Sadhu and beg his forgiveness, lest any mishap should befall them as a result of the holy man's curse. The Bania ran after the Sadhu and after much coaxing and praying succeeded in pacifying him. Asked why he avoided gifts from the particular house the Sadhu explained that it is sin to accept any gift from a childless wife. Mortified at this, the Bania implored the Sadhu to show him some way to become blessed with a son. The holy man taking pity on the merchant asked him to repair to a certain temple of Parvati on the top of a hill and to pray to her to bless him with a son.

A CHOICE OF BOONS.

Accordingly Dharma Pal went to the temple and performed hard penance for a long while. At last, the Goddess, pleased with his devotion, presented herself before him and asked him to choose a boon. Dharma Pal prayed for a son. The Goddess said that their was no son or even a daughter in his *karma*, but as he had pleased her she would ask him to choose between the two following boons. Either a son destined to die at the end of his 16th year, or a long lived daughter who would be left a widow soon after marriage. The Bania was perplexed at the severity of the terms offered by the Goddess, but did not hesitate to choose the boon of a son, short-lived though he must be. The Goddess seemed pleased at the choice and advised the Bania to go into the orchard behind the temple, where he would find a stone image of the elephant-headed God Ganesh. Using the middle of this God as a footstool, the Bania was to reach the mango tree overhead and to pluck one, and only one, ripe fruit from its branches. This fruit was to be eaten by his childless wife and in due course a son would be born to her. Such was the advice given by the Goddess, who then melted into thin air and vanished. Dharma Pal lost no time in repairing to the garden and in finding the image of Ganesh below the mango tree. The Bania hesitated for a second to plant his feet on the God, but mustered courage and bowing down to the God, and begging to be forgiven the liberty he was on the point of taking, ascended the image and began to pluck the mango from a near branch. But so tempting were the luscious golden fruits, that unmindful of the strict injunction of the Goddess, he plucked fruit after fruit and threw them down in the hope of taking home a large number of them. But what was his surprise when he alighted on the ground to find only one fruit left there, while all the rest had vanished. The words of the Goddess came to his mind, and he felt ashamed of his cupidity. He took the single fruit to his wife and made her eat it, which she did religiously.

CHANDRASEKHAR.

As the Goddess had foretold, the Bania lady gave birth to a male child. The joy of the parents knew no bounds, for the child was as lustrous as the sun and of as sweet a countenance as the moon. They named him Chandrasekar (lit. "One with the crescent moon on his head," an epithet of Shiva.) As the child, who was the idol of the hearts of the aged parents, grew in months and years, Dharma Pal and his wife in their joy forgot for a while the sword of Democles that was hanging over the child's head. But the dreaded sixteenth year was fast approaching, and the unhappy parents began to grow restless. They could not entertain the horrible thought that their beloved Chandrasekhar would be snatched away from them ruthlessly at the end of the year. As days passed they became more and more disconsolate and desperate. Taking pity on them, a maternal uncle of the boy proposed to them that he and Chandrasekhar would proceed on a six months' tour of pilgrimage to Kashi (Benares) and other holy places. Reluctantly the parents consented to this course, hoping against hope that the Lord of Kashi, the All-Merciful Shiva, would somehow spare the life of their beloved child as a result of the pilgrimage to his shrine, or,—dread thought—if Chandrashekhar was indeed to die, he might die a blessed death in the holy city of Kashi.

SUSHILA.

Chandrasekhar and his uncle then departed from Kundina and in the course of their peregrinations arrived at the capital of King Mandodar, a petty chief. The uncle and nephew were resting themselves in a public garden at the outskirts of the city, when their attention was drawn to a bevy of chattering girls plucking flowers in a grove near by. Then, suddenly rang out from the mouth of one of the girls the words "O, you, "rand"! Don't you pluck flowers from the bough lowered by me?" The term "rand" means "a widow" and is considered to be a most inauspicious and insulting term when addressed to a married or unmarried female. The abuse had been directed towards another girl, who had unwittingly tried to gather flowers from a branch held down by the former girl. Though pained exceedingly at the abuse, the latter girl, whose name was Sushila (lit. "the well-behaved one"), quietly but passionately replied:— "Nay, nay, it can never be! In our family, O, you wicked one, none of the females have ever been widows. To-day is the day of the worship of Mangala-Gouri, and I have plucked this flower for my mother to worship the Goddess, who, I am sure, will bless with long life my husband whoever he shall be!" Immediately after, the girls, including Sushila, who had thus expressed her faith in Mangala-Gouri, began their return home severally. Both the youth and his uncle, who had been listening to this strange colloquy, were much struck by the behaviour of the spirited Sushila. Chandrasekhar especially had been quite carried away by the extraordinarily noble speech of the girl and just as she was leaving the garden for her home, the youth turned to his uncle and exclaimed vehemently:—"O, uncle, I feel in my inmost heart that if I could only have for my wife that noble girl, I shall be supremely blessed in this life!" The uncle and the youth followed the girl to her home and at last discovered that she was no less than the daughter of King Mandodar himself and that her marriage with the Minister's son had already been decided upon. The wedding had been fixed for that very night. It was clearly impossible for Chandrasekhar to entertain any thought of securing Sushila as his wife. With sinking hearts they left the palace. On the way they met the Minister of the King. In spite of the ridiculous character of the suggestion, the uncle took the Minister aside and related to him the story of the doomed youth and how both Chandrasekhar and himself felt that the former's untimely death perchance might be averted through a marriage with the King's daughter. He beseeched the Minister to take pity on the aged parents of the boy and to manage somehow to get Chandrasekhar married to the girl that night in lieu of his own son. Strangely enough, the Minister readily fell in with the plot. But he had a secret reason for this. The Minister's son had fallen a victim to palsy since the last few days, and his body had become deformed through a revolting form of leprosy. The Minister had kept the condition of his son's health a secret from the King, hoping that once the wedding was finished somehow, he would be able to defy the King afterwards, as a Hindu marriage is irrevocable. When, therefore, the wily Minister saw a chance of tiding over the wedding night by passing off the handsome Chandrasekhar as his own son, he readily fell in with the scheme. It was arranged that Chandrasekhar should quit the bridal chamber early in the morning, and leave the city before the trick was discovered, and that the sickly son of the Minister should be introduced surreptitiously on the bridal bed in Chandrasekhar's place before the bride awoke.

THE FATAL WEDDING NIGHT.

As good luck would have it, the trick was most successful and the wedding ceremony passed off without a hitch, the bride's parents having no inkling of the Minister's plans at all. The ceremony over, Chandrasekhar retired for the night in the bridal chamber. The happiness of the ill-fated youth knew no bounds at having secured a noble wife like Sushila, while the latter felt supremely blissful in being wedded to so lovable a youth as Chandrasekhar. But, alas, neither Sushila nor even Chandrasekhar was aware that the latter's days had already been numbered and that this was the night which was to prove fatal to the youth. That day was the last day of the sixteenth year, and at the expiry of the midnight hour, death was to come to the lad according to the prophecy of the Goddess. The fatal hour was fast approaching and the slow but sure-walking Destiny had already laid her leaden steps on the eyelids of Chandrasekhar. Feeling sleepy beyond control, he had laid himself to rest on the wedding couch and was breathing peacefully in the midst of golden dreams. Strangely enough, sleep would not come to the eyes of the bride. Some strange and indescribable feeling began to oppress her heart. She felt as if some great and hidden danger was threatening her at the moment. She sat up near the pillow on which Chandrasekhar's head was resting, feasting her eyes on the lovely form stretched before her on the bed. Suddenly the lamp went out—it was just the hour of midnight—and, horror of horrors from the smoking wick of the lamp just extinguished there issued forth a black serpent hissing death at Chandrasekhar. The bride leapt to her feet and breathing a ferventprayer to the Goddess Mangala-Gouri to save her beloved lord, snatched a few grains of the sacred rice which had been showered on the bridal bed and threw them at the advancing monster. What was her ecstasy when she beheld the terrible creature fall dead at her feet in an instant? After a brief prayer of gratefulness to Goddess Mangala, Sushila ran to an adjoining room and brought an earthen pot into which she placed the dead body of the reptile. She then securely covered up the mouth of the pot with her bodice and placed it on a shelf. Being thus completely re-assured as to the safety of her lord, the girl then went to sleep.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF CHANDRASEKHAR.

Early next morning, when happy Sushila getting up from her golden dreams, cast her fond eyes on the face of her future partner in life, what was her consternation to behold in the place of the beautiful and noble-looking Chandrasekhar of the previous night, a sickly and deformed youth? After making sure that she was not a victim to a nightmare, Sushila ran to parents and protested vehemently that some horrible trick had been played upon her and that the bridegroom of the wedding night was quite different from the youth they now be held in the bridal chamber. The Minister stoutly maintained that the two persons were one and the same. To prove the truth of her pleadings, the unhappy bride related the strange happenings of the night and brought the earthen pot to show them the carcase of the serpent she had killed. But, strangely enough—so the story goes—in lieu of the serpent they found there only a necklace of pearls! Deeply mystified at this unaccountable phenomenon, Sushila next brought out a signet ring which she had found in the dessert plate from which Chandrasekhar had eaten previous to his retiring to rest. The ring had the name "Chandrasekhar" engraved on it. King Mandodar was at a loss to make out whether indeed Sushila was right in her assertions. But seeing no way out of the strange affair, and wishing to hush up the scandal, begged his daughter to acquiesce in her Karma. But poor Sushila's whole being revolted against the idea of being tied down for life to a deformed and diseased youth, who, moreover, as she knew for certain, was not the one to whom she had been wedded the previous night. Seeing that all her protestations were in vain, she begged her father to give her six months' time to find her missing husband. King Mandodar was finally prevailed upon to postpone the completion of the remaining portion of the marriage ceremonies for a period of six months.

THE RETURN.

In the meanwhile, Sushila caused her father to proclaim far and wide that every visitor to the city would be treated to a sumptuous feast at the palace every day. In consequence of this, streams of pilgrims and tourists began to flock to the city. Sushila herself undertook the duty of serving each guest with her own hands with some dainty dish, so as to have an opportunity of scrutinizing the face of each new comer. Months after months passed, but they brought no Chandrasekhar. The last day of the six-month period at last dawned, but still poor Sushila was not blessed with the sight of that one face the memory of which she had treasured up in her heart all these painful days. All day long Sushila sent up silent prayers to Goddess Mangala, hoping against hope that her beloved husband would yet turn up. The evening arrived and it remained only a few minutes for the dusk to commence. The poor girl's heart was in the depths of despair and she was on the point of sinking to the floor. Just then, what shower of indescribable bliss was it that she experienced at the sight of a not unfamiliar form that put in appearance at the last moment! It was, indeed, Chandrasekhar who stood before her in flesh and blood! Happy Sushila fell into his arms for a few blissful moments and then flew to her parents to communicate the joyful news. To cut the rest of the story short, the deceitful Minister, finding no escape possible out of the affair after the return of the real bridegroom, made a full confession of the trick he had played on Sushila, and was banished from the Kingdom. The marriage ceremonies, which had been rudely disturbed six months back, were resumed and celebrated with greater eclat than before.

THE JOURNEY HOME.

Chandrasekhar, Sushila, and the uncle, soon after left the city for the bride's future home in Kundina. Chandrasekhar was anxious to return to his aged parents as soon as possible as they were as yet in ignorance as to whether their ill-fated son was alive or not. On their way the party had to cross the Ganges, and it is stated that while tarrying on the bank of the sacred river they met the month of Shravana. It was, moreover, a Tuesday, sacred to Mangala-Gouri. Sushila remembering how much she owed to the Goddess resolved to perform the *Vrata* there and then. As there was no temple near by, she erected a tiny one of sand, clay and water, and placed clay lamps inside. She collected sixteen kinds of leaves, flowers and fruits, and worshipped the Goddess. The day was nearly gone when the ceremony was over, and they hurriedly left the place. When they had proceeded a short distance, Sushila remembered that she had forgotten to extinguish the central pair of lamps in the clay temple. In spite of the remonstrations of her uncle, she turned back and ran to the spot, but to her amazement she beheld in lieu of the tiny clay temple erected by her a splendid structure crowned with a cupola of gold. Such was the miracle wrought by the Goddess, who was pleased at the devotion of the pious girl. The central pair of lamps having been extinguished by the girl, the party journeyed on and safely arrived at Kundina. The parents of Chandrasekhar were happily alive, but both of them had lost their eye-sight, through endless crying. On Sushila's applying to their eyes the flowers with which she had worshipped Goddess Mangala, their sight was miraculously restored. Chandrasekhar, his wife, and parents, lived happily ever afterwards, Sushila never forgetting to keep the *Vrata* of the Goddess Mangala-Gouri for the next five years. Hindu wives ever since that time have followed in the footsteps of Sushila, making the *Vrata* a national, instead of a personal, act of devotion and worship.

Such is the story of the origin of the worship of Mangala-Gouri. The story differs somewhat from other stories current on this side. One story, for instance, makes no mention of the snake incident of the wedding night at all, but the fatal hour in boy's life is made to occur after the marriage when the party were encamped on the Ganges. Chandrasekhar is described as having suddenly taken ill and fallen dead there. The corpse is then said to have been consigned to the sacred river by the uncle. Shortly afterwards, so the story runs, a heap of flowers was observed floating down the stream, and coming in contact with the body of Chandrasekhar, is said to have restored him to life. The flowers were the very ones with which Sushila had worshipped the Goddess a short while previously. There are various other divergencies in other versions of the story, but the one given above by the present writer would appear to be the most consistent of all.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Much excitement has been caused in Java by the wholesale arrests of native editors, which took place at Bandoeng on the 1st instant. An inflammatory publication entitled, "Als ik Nederlander was" (If I were a Dutchman) was the origin of the drastic measures which the Government had seen fit to adopt Bandoeng has for a long time past been the seat of revolutionary labours, and its paper *De Express* was started, says the *Times of Ceylon*, by subscriptions raised by Dowes Dekkar and his party, who have as their motto, "India for the Indians."

A storm of controversy has been evoked in shipping circles in Calcutta by the announcement that Government have sanctioned the navigation of the Hooghly by night. A Press representative asked for the views of Capt. C. H. Watkins of the P. and O. steamer. "I see noto reason, whatever," said this gentleman. "Why, with the necessary precautions proposed by the Special Committee, the Hooghly should not be navigated by night. Some thirty years ago it was my pleasure to come in contact with a Hooghly pilot named Lindquist, who, in my opinion, was one of the finest pilots that ever went on a ship's bridge, and I well remember how, even in those days, he was always ready to argue that the navigation of the river at night would be attended by no undue risks, provided, of course, that it was properly lighted. Those opinions were advanced, you must remember, when the majority of ships which came up the Hooghly were sailing ships, which had to be "tacked" up, and when steamers were not nearly so well equipped and easy to manage as they are to-day; nor—and this is important—was the river surveyed to anything like the extent it is to-day."

LADIES' CORNER.

IMPORTANCE OF PRETTY FOOTWEAR IN MODERN TOILETTES.

From the earliest periods, a very prominent place has been given to footwear in ladies' wardrobes, and it has now become one of the most important items in their toilet. With the constant changes of fashion, and the present mode of wearing the skirts rather short, the foot has been, as it were, thrust more and more into prominence, and so it behoves all who wish to be really smartly dressed to pay great care and attention to their footwear.

The Grecian ladies wore only sandals as a covering for their feet, and these were copied by the Roman women at a later priod, who were in the habit of using very costly ornaments and embroideries, as their station would permit. As we read, at different periods we find many authors allude to ladies' feet. About the year 1304 the author of the "Roman de la Rose" advises "those having pretty feet to elevate their robes . . . that all who are passing may see and admire," and Ben Jonson makes one of his characters to say, "If she has good ears, show them, good hair, lay it out, good legs, wear short clothes," which goes to prove that the feet were as much admired as anything else. The shoes of the sixteenth century were of most extraordinary design; they were made in various materials, and most richly embroidered. The heels were very high, and were made to almost a point, while the soles were rounded off, which made them, no doubt most uncomfortable to walk with.

And so we could go on, but we have not space to give the details of so many periods. Coming down to the present time, we find that vast improvements have taken place. We no longer see the clumsy, heavy footwear that was so much worn a few years back. Great strides have been made in the dressing of various leathers used, and we have now light and dainty shoes, and machinery now gives us a most perfect shoe; the old method of 'hand-sewn' is being superseded, and really good footwear can be purchased at a very moderate cost.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the appeal filed by Ratansi Dharamsy Morarji against Sir Narayan Chandavarker and others, the Hon. the Advocate-General yesterday appeared for the appellant before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, and applied for a time to appeal to the Privy Council. In this case letters of administration were asked for and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar refused to give an order. The appeal was preferred to their lordships and they dismissed it.

The Hon. the Advocate General stated that the claim amounted to more than Rs. 10,000. The appeal involved a substantial question of law.

Their lordships granted the rule and ordered that a notice should be issued to the Advocate-General and the executors for the bequest mentioned in the will.

A WILL DISPUTE.

The appeal filed by Gagapa Hundekar against Gangapa Malleshapa and others came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji, with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Jayaker, with Mr. Moulgaonker, was for the respondent.

The applicant's case was that the will in dispute was the last will of a free and capable testator.

The respondents said that the testator was not of sound mind.

The Subordinate Judge found that the deceased mechanically signed the will in dispute, but it was not proved that he knew and approved of its contents. He, therefore, held that the will was not proved. Hence the appeal.

The case is proceeding.

SHORT CAUSES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday disposed of the following short causes:—

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Manaji C. R. Shirke sued Gordhandas Dwarkadas for the recovery of Rs. 1,250 on two promissory notes.

Mr. Haveliwala, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defendant and his wife borrowed money on two promissory notes, one of Rs. 650 and the other of Rs. 600. As the defendant's wife was now dead, her name was cancelled from the suit. Those notes were passed on September 30, 1911, with interest at 1 1-2 per cent. per mensem. A notice was served on the defendant on March 14, 1913, but no reply was sent.

After recording the evidence of the plaintiff, his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,344 with interest and costs.

CLAIM OF A PAKA ADITYA.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for Dwarkadas Ramcoover and asked for a decree for Rs. 2,517 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, against Kaniram Lawawala.

Counsel stated that the plaintiff acted, as the *paka aditya* for the defendant and borrowed cotton, silver, etc. Accounts were settled every twelve months and on January 28, 1912, the present sum was found due.

The Court passed a decree.

DECREE AGAINST DR. DANDEKER.

Khima Bhaga and Co., sued Karsondas Lakhmidas and Dr. Dinanath B. Dandeker for the recovery of Rs 2,500 on each of two promissory notes.

Mr. Vatcha appeared for the plaintiffs.

Counsel stated that the first defendant signed the two notes in favour of the second defendant, and the second defendant endorsed those notes to the plaintiffs.

The Court passed a decree against the second defendant with interest and costs.

A PARSI SUED.

Mr. Bomonji Wadia appeared for Dharamsey Assoo and asked for a decree for Rs. 2,730 against Jamshedji Fakirji Mistry.

Counsel stated that the plaintiff, who is a timber merchant, supplied the defendant in June last with some teak wood.

The Court passed a decree.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED.

Pranjiwandas Shivlal sued the Secretary of State for India and another.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. the Advocate-General represented the first defendant and Mr. Mulla appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that he should be entitled to recover the value of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000 when it becomes due, and for interest on a note already due. Also that the Secretary of State may be ordered to issue a duplicate note on his being indemnified against the claims of the second defendant or any other person claiming it.

The plaintiff stated that Bai Suraj, the second defendant, was possessed of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000 issued to the Bank of Bengal. This issue had been converted by enforcement to 2 1-2 per cent., and stood in the name of Bai Suraj. She died in 1898 and letters of administration were granted to Shival Shambhulal, by the District Court of Surat. Shivlal died in 1902 and letters of administration were granted to the present plaintiff. He asked the brother of Bai Suraj to deliver up the note but he refused. He then asked the Public Debt Office to issue a duplicate, but was refused.

The Hon. the Advocate-General contended that this Court had no jurisdiction to file a suit on the second defendant as the cause of action had arisen in Surat and the suit had not been barred by limitation. Counsel having raised several issues, the case was adjourned till next Tuesday.

A CLAIM ADMITTED.

Cawasji Fakirji Sidhwa sued Ardeshir Sorabji, engineer, for Rs. 5,000.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim and presented a sworn affidavit. In his affidavit he said that as he was pressed for money he could not pay his creditor till after three months. A consent decree was passed.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The further hearing of the case in which Bhagubai, widow of Sitaram Luxman Mayak, sued the co-widow Kashibai and others, was heard yesterday.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in his judgment intimated that he would be glad to appoint any person whom the parties would select to be appointed as Receiver, and the questioon of interim maintenance was also kept over, as the name of the minor Datoo was not brought on record.

Mr. M. C. Setalwad appeared yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff and defendants No. 3 (the minor son).

His Lordship delivered the folowing judgment:—

The parties are unable to agree upon any private individual taking up the receivership of this estate, and the only name suggested by the first defendant's counsel is that of a gentleman who is not willing to take it up unless all the parties agreed. Mr. Setalwad does not agree to any private individual being appointed a Receiver, but he thinks that the interest of the minor would be best safeguarded by the appointment of an Official Receiver.

Under the circumstances I appoint Mr. R. D. Sethna with power limited at present to file suits to recover rents and eject tenants.

As to interim maintenance pending suit, it seems to me this is a large estate and the widows are entitled during their lifetime to comfortable maintenance and I direct that the Receiver do, out of the rents, pay to Bhagubai and Kashibai every month a sum of Rs. 200 for their respective maintenance and I further direct that the Receiver do pay to Sitabai for her maintenance and the main, tenance and education of her minor son Rs. 300. The Receiver will allot to the plaintiff and the first and third defendants suitable residences both at Poona and Bombay in one or more properties of the deceased Sitaram. It is possible that contingencies may arise—anspicious or inancipicious—occasions may occur and these may necessitate further orders, and I, therefore, reserve liberty to the parties to apply, so that it will save the parties the costs of a new notice of motion.

The costs of Tuesday to be costs in the cause.

On a reconsideration of my judgment, I think I will allow the affidavits of Ramchandra and Shivram, affirmed on August 21, 1913, to be allowed on taxation of costs which I made costs in the cause in my order of the 22nd instant.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

The case in which Mr. Gulam Hussein Isaji Tajbhai, a shareholder and a director of the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, prosecuted Mr. Ebrahimji Mulla Jivanji and Mr. Esufali Alibhoy Jivanji of Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Co., the first on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,042 belonging to the Navigation Company and the second with abetment of the same offence alleged to have been committed by the accused while they acted as managing agents of the Navigation Company, came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, barristers, instructed by Mr. Romer, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. R.S.N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, represented the accused.

At the outset, Mr. Wadia made an application for a stay of the proceedings. He stated that Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Co. had filed a suit in the High Court against the Navigation Company now in liquidation, and the suit would likely be taken up for hearing very shortly. The complainant in the present case was a shareholder and director of the Company and was as such a party to the proceedings in the High Court and the present criminal proceedings had been taken up only to harass the accused and to hamper the proceedings in the High Court in which also the issues involved were the same as those here. The claim of the accused on the Navigation Company amounted to Rs. 1,20,000 and their suit in the High Court was for the same amount. Counsel said that he had been instructed to say that the complainant had attempted to prevail on the liquidator to take criminal proceedings against the accused, but he declined to do so. As regards the subject matter of the complaint counsel submitted that his clients were under the articles of Association entitled to act as stevedores of the Company as much as any outsiders were. All the accounts, including the six items complained of in this case, would be gone into the High Court suit and it would be in the interests of justice to stay the proceedings here until the case in the High Court was settled.

Mr. Campbell opposed the application and said that the complainant had nothing to do with the High Court suit referred to by Mr. Wadia. His client was only one of the five or six directors of the Company and held only fifty shares in the Company, and inasmuch as the Company was in liquidation, his client could not gain anything by hampering the High Court suit. The question to be decided here was whether the accused had substituted the bills of their firm in place of those of Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas, Stevedores, and whether the Navigation Company had been made to pay both sets of bills. This matter rested on documentary evidence which the complainant would produce and which had nothing to do with the suit in the High Court. The complainant denied the right of A. M. Jivanji and Co., to act as stevedores of the Navigation Company and also denied the allegation that he went to the liquidator to take criminal proceedings against the accused and that he refused to do so.

The Magistrate enquired how long it would take the Commissioner to go into the accounts in the High Court suit, and Mr. Wadia said that it would take about two months.

Mr. Campbell said that he thought Mr. Wadia was unduly optimistic and that it would take years to complete the examination of the accounts.

Mr. Wadia said that he would request the High Court to appoint a special Commissioner so as to expedite matters.

Mr. Campbell said he had no objection if the case were adjourned for about three months on the condition that the other party would ask for no further adjournment.

Mr. Wadia said that all that he could say was that he would try to expedite matters.

His worship adjourned the case till 26th November.

ESCAPE FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Melville charged one Ralph Jarvis with escaping from the workhouse and house trespass.

It appeared that the accused, on Monday night, at about nine o'clock, escaped from the workhouse by jumping over the wall and was seen hiding in the house of Mr. Dower of the Mounted Police at about two o'clock yesterday morning. On being questioned, he could give no satisfactory reply. Mr. Dower, thereupon, handed him over to Mr. Melville.

The accused admitted having escaped from the workhouse but said that he did not know where he went afterwards as he was under the influence of liquor.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, making one month in all.

PICK-POCKET CONVICTED.

Purshotam Jadavji, an old offender with three previous convictions, was yesterday placed by Sub-Inspector Shirazee before Mr

SORE UNDER KNEE. CONSTANT ITCHING.

Nearly Unbearable. Caused Great Pain. Always Running. Could Get Little Sleep. Half a Tin of Cuticura Ointment Healed Sore.

3, Russell St., Hull, Yorks, Eng.—"I had been troubled with a sore under my knee which caused me great pain through its constant itching. The part affected was the flesh just under my knee about eight inches long. It began by a constant itching nearly unbearable, and was always running. I could get little sleep as it was always worse when my body was warm at night.

"I tried several remedies which utterly failed. I happened to see an advertisement one day about Cuticura Ointment and I thought I would try it. I used only one half a tin of Cuticura Ointment and that completely healed the sore which I had been troubled with for no less than eighteen months." (Signed) Fred Hudson, July 2, 1912.

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. No other emollients do so much or cost so little. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
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BOMBAY
Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.
Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit in the Myso

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Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

A European named Earnest Flynn was yesterday charged by Inspector Smith before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having no ostensible means of livelihood. Flynn said that he was formerly an officer in the Ordnance Department and that he had no work now. His worship ordered him to be sent to the workhouse.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SYDNEY," AUG. 27.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Sydney," to-day from the stream. The medical inspection of the cabin passengers will take place at the Carnac Bunder at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the disinfection station, near Prince's Dock at 1-30 p.m. with all their kits:—

Mr F H C Rodrigues	Mr Shah Zahurudin
Miss R P Christian	Mr and Mrs G. K.
Mrs M R Mitchell	Mr F. Swami
Privam Kunreton	Lance Corporal Bond
Mr J C Laing	Mr and Mrs W Hurst
M Shah Mustafa Ahmed	son
Mr and Mrs J Rayner	Mr M A Asrani
Mr B John	

TO PORT SAID.

Mr Sahebzada Abdul Wasi Khan	Mr V Abdullah Khan
Mr S Muzaffi Khan	Mr S Abdur Rahim
Mr M Jacob	Mr B Alexiades
Mr S M Afridi	Mr Mahomed Din
Mr Khalil Mahomed	Mr Mahomed Ali
	Mr Bashiudin

PER S. S. "UMGENI," AUG. 27.

The Natal Line s.s. "Umseni," will sail from N Shed, Prince's Dock on the afternoon of the 27th instant with the following passengers Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 4 p.m. sharp:—

TO PORT SAID—Brig Gen E J Barton.

TO WEYMOUTH.

Rev C B N Hamilton	Miss A I Stewart
Mrs Elwood	Mrs F Webb
Miss Elwood	

"MILKMAID"

ACROSTIC COMPETITION

(HIDDEN TREASURE)

The Preparers of the above-named well-known Brand of Milks and other Milk products request the readers of this Paper to spend a few of their leisure moments in writing acrostics on the word "MILKMAID."

An acrostic is a poem of which, if the first or last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence, and the following is an example:—

Milkmaid is a household word that every wife should know
In fact it is the purest Brand it makes the children grow
Lords and Ladies, Peers of Realms and Rajahs clad in silk
Kings and Queens and Potentates all use this Brand of Milk
Many so called substitutes of spurious names and make
Are put before the public, so beware what Brand you take
If offered others "Just as good refuse them and
Demand, your dealer to supply you with the best—the "Milkmaid" Brand.

"MILKMAID" is not only the name of that well-known Brand of Condensed Milk, but also of Sterilized Natural Milk, Beautiful Rich Thick Cream, etc.

You may send in as many attempts as you like, but each attempt must be accompanied with labels taken from tins purchased of any Milkmaid preparation to the value of Re. 1-8.

The composer of the best attempt will be awarded a prize value Rs. 150 and 50 consolation prizes are also offered.

AUGUST 30TH IS THE CLOSING DATE OF THIS COMPETITION

And the result will be published in the "Bombay Gazette" only on Saturday, September 6th, 1913.

The Advertising Manager of Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., will be the judge in this competition, and his decision must be accepted as final.

All communications to be addressed to MILKMAD ACROSTIC. P. O. Box 336, BOMBAY

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PEOPLE.

In my last letter I told you of the resentful disappointment of the people of Calcutta at the absence of the Governor from the capital in the crisis created by the Burdwan floods, a feeling aggravated by the line of conduct adopted by Mr. Lyon, the Second Member of the Executive Council. Lord Carmichael, however, was not so much to blame for missing an opportunity which would have added considerably to the reputation he already enjoyed as a kindly and sympathetic ruler. When the first news of the floods reached him he was on tour in the jute district of Serajgunge, and he might have been out of the world, as far as being in touch with the feeling of the people of the capital. When Mr. Lyon took the trouble in hand he was particularly anxious that nobody should share his providence. He wanted all the credit of coping with the situation. In fact from his conversations in private and his communications to the papers, it was patent that he was convinced that he and he alone could do this thing. One gentlemen in a high place remarked to me that after listening to Mr. Lyon for an hour, he had come to the conclusion that if "Pushful Percy" had not appeared on the scene, it is doubtful that the rain would have stopped. The Rain God was obviously afraid of him. But to return to Lord Carmichael. As soon as he realised that his presence was desired in Calcutta to restore confidence to the people, he telegraphed to say that he would be glad to come down to preside at a meeting in the Town Hall to collect funds and concert measures of relief. This announcement made an immediate impression, so much so that those, who had hitherto been diffident to subscribe, now signified their readiness to give readily to any fund which the Governor might promote.

TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

The meeting took place in the Town Hall, and the Governor received flattering testimony to his popularity as he entered the crowded hall, escorted by the Maharaja of Burdwan and Prince Gholam Mohomed, the Sheriff. On the platform there was assembled a representative body of all sections of the population, including the European commercial community. The great auditorium was mainly filled by Indians, but there was a larger sprinkling of Europeans than one is accustomed to see at public meetings. His Excellency made an excellent speech, kindly, generous, and tactful. He told his hearers that the Government fully realised their responsibilities, and intended to fulfil them in no niggard measure. He warmly praised the early philanthropy of the Indian citizens of Calcutta which had done so much good at the right time, and he commended highly the loyalty and devotion of the District Officers. What remained to be done was to organise relief on a large and scientific scale, and he appealed with confidence to the leaders of Calcutta to help him in the task. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who spoke after the Governor, told the audience in his bluff hearty way that the first thing it had to do was to convert its sympathy into hard cash. The Viceroy had subscribed Rs. 1,000, and so had Lord Carmichael, and so had Lady Carmichael. These were worthy examples for the citizens to follow. After the Chief Justice sat down things began to drag, and as the atmosphere became more and more vitiated it was the reverse of pleasant to remain in that stuffy hall. But as the name of Surendra Nath Banerjee appeared in the list of speakers, neither European nor Indian would budge until he had heard the orator *par excellence* of the Bengalee renaissance. His turn came at last, after several speakers, Mr. Lyon among them had assisted in a kind of moving-picture pantomime. The Tribune of the people got a perfect ovation from the audience who had not been half so enthusiastic even when the Governor rose to speak. And, in candour, I must confess that Surendra Nath was the only orator who succeeded in moving the meeting to any show of feeling. You could hear every word he said, and although the purple patches, which were cheered to the echo, had done duty in almost every speech he had delivered and every leader he had written since the Partition, yet by his deftness and fervency he made you believe that you were listening to a perfect, novel great thought, dressed in perfectly novel spangles. He began: "We are met in the shadow of a great calamity." I had many a time before heard him begin a political speech with the very same words. But the audience was awed, as if so stupendous a proposition had never been set before them until then. I was standing next to a leader of the European commercial community, who said to me, with a sigh, "Isn't it a pity we have nobody in the Chamber who can move an audience like this man?" But I put it to him that even if we had a Cicero in the Chamber, would he ever be given the same chance? If he let himself go like Surendra Nath would not his fellows sneer at him for swank and bad form? My gossip had reluctantly to admit that such would be the case. In Calcutta eloquence is allowed only to the European official. The eloquent merchant who dares to adopt a lofty strain is put down as a fool or a bounder. Even at St. Andrew's Dinner high falutin is jeered at by a lot of Scotchmen, who at home in Dundee have been witched by the glowing periods of Winston Churchill and Lloyd George. I remember at the last St. Andrew's Dinner——but that is another story.

His Excellency was to have left for Dacca last night, but he postponed his departure until to-night so as to preside at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Burdwan Relief Fund, and in the interim to meet people who could tell things that he should know, but which the officials jealously keep from him. The present crisis has convinced him that it is impossible to be a Governor in deed as well as in name if he keeps out of touch of Calcutta for eight months of the years. I hear on the best authority that next year Calcutta will see very much more of him than she has during the first eighteen months of his office,

THE PORT TRUST.

A daily paper announced on Saturday last that Sir Frederick Dumayne, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, had resigned. This was not strictly true. He has applied for an extension of his present leave, and, if his health does not improve in the interval, he will resign. A good deal depends on the pension the Port Commissioners will vote him. Mr. Apjohn, his predecessor got only Rs. 500 a month as pension, but then he left, not quite in the odour of sanctity. Sir Frederick Dumayne did not realise all the expectations the people of Calcutta formed when they imported him from Bombay; nevertheless they admit that in the beginning of his reign he did excellent service. In recognition the Port Commissioners raised his salary to Rs. 4,000, which is equal to that of a judge of the High Court. A pension of only Rs. 500 per mensem seems ridiculous in the circumstances. I know that he expects a thousand a year like any Civil Servant, but whether he will get it is quite another pair of shoes. It is generally agreed that it is most unfortunate that his decision to retire should coincide with the consent of the Government to hold an enquiry into the question of port facilities. It looks so much as if he funked the ordeal. But this I know to be far from the case. He would have liked a fight in defence of his administration if it were only to show how much he had succeeded in doing, in spite of a damnable heritage in the shape of docks that did not pay, and a subordinate staff which regarded him as an interloper and did not give him the loyal service he was entitled to expect.

ARE ENGLISHMEN LESS COURTEOUS?

IN BOMBAY, BUT NOT IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the many letters published in your paper on the question "Are Englishmen less courteous?", may I be allowed to give my opinion?

I am sorry to say I must agree with the tone of most of this correspondence as it applies to Bombay, although to me it seems not to apply to the Englishman at Home. When I have been in England I have always found the people very courteous. Not so here, for I find the man at the top of the ladder takes a great delight in keeping down the men at the foot, and the "side" which the former invariably puts on at once classifies him as a snob. I have no doubt that the few home truths which have been addressed to him by correspondents through the medium of your paper will do him a world of good. At least that is the sincere wish of a

YOUNG EUROPEAN.

Colaba, Aug. 26.

MASTER AND CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been reading with much interest the series of letters in your paper about the courtesy of present-day Englishmen. I had no intention of taking part in the discussion, but a letter from one of your correspondents in yesterday's issue, criticising Indians, has induced me to write a few lines on the subject.

Your correspondent remembers with regret those old-time friendly, courteous and respectful Indian head-clerks and assistants, and blames the present-day Indian subordinates with being shallow-minded, boisterous and disrespectful. Yes, the old-time Indian assistants were, indeed, courteous, friendly, and respectful, no doubt; but at the same time their English masters were equally good. These virtues in those old-time English masters naturally drew their Indian subordinates with love and affection towards them. But, how do you find an English superior now-a-days? He is haughty, arrogant, and disrespectful. In fact, it is he who has acquired egotism and not his Indian assistants as your correspondent writes. The present-day English master would not condescend to take advice of his subordinates, nor would he appreciate his hard, honest work. Of course, the Indian subordinates of to-day are much more educated and civilized than they were a few years ago, and consequently they know the value of self-respect and would not tolerate an insult from an Englishman, whether he may be a clerk as himself or a high official. Many examples of English discourtesy can be given, but I do not wish to trespass upon your space any more. Nevertheless, I would ask your correspondent to refer to the much-discussed question of Transvaal Indians. How courteous those South African Englishmen are towards those poor Indians in that country to whom, in fact, they owe everything there!! It is those Indians, who have shed their blood and helped the Englishmen to conquer the country and it is they who have brought the country into its present prosperous condition, which was once a desert. Yet these South African Englishmen have the effrontery to drive these very Indians out of the country without any sense of obligation. These vices of the present-day Englishmen have made young, weak-minded Indians discourteous and disrespectful to them. At present India wants noble, courteous and sympathetic Englishmen.—Yours, etc.,

F. N. B.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

KARACHI'S ARGUMENT.

In the course of an article on the suggestion that there should be two mails a week between India and Home, one of them going through Karachi, the *Sind Gazette* says:—

The English mail, with but a single service weekly, has grown too big—we may fairly say too colossal—to be handled conveniently on board one steamer; and its unwieldliness, of course, hampers transport operations not merely between Karachi and Aden but all the length of the route. Indeed no one whose opinion carries weight questions to-day the purely physical or mechanical need for a second mail service, and we do not think that there would be many people outside Bombay and the Deccan to question the special fitness of Karchi to become the supplementary mail port. The postal authorities have made some attempt to estimate what proportion of the total bulk of the English mail would go by way of Karachi if there were a choice of ports, and so long ago as in 1905 the share was fixed at one-third. We believe that to-day Karachi's share would certainly be not less than one-half, and we should not be surprised if ere long the Karachi English mail (serving by far the more important half of India) actually developed into a much more considerable concern than the Bombay English mail. Moreover, as everybody knows, the change of capital has led to the energetic revival of too-long-dormant projects forimproving railway communications between Karachi and Upper India; and the determined spirit of enterprise which has lately come upon the Jodhpur and Bikaner *durbars* demonstrations that we shall not have to wait unnecessarily long time now before a direct broad-gauge line is running from Karachi to Delhi. Thereafter a railway offshoot from the region of Jodhpur to Cawnpore is an inevitable corollary; thus linking up Karachi with the Manchester of Hindustan. Of course a port that aspires to be a mail port must, above all things, be sure of being able to afford adequate wharfage facilities for mail steamers. Happily for Karachi there is no other port in all India, not even Bombay, which is better circumstanced and better equipped in this respect than the port which lies nearest to Europe. Ocean-going steamers can lie alongside in all weathers at Karachi and haul their mails from their own holds into the railway wagons, and *vice versa* direct, at a minimum expenditure of time and cost. With the West Wharfage scheme, which is on the point of being taken in hand, shipping facilities of Karachi will in a few years be enormously increased, and our recent reports of the proceedings of the Karachi Port Trust clearly indicate that the public may look with confidence to the provision of a dry dock ere long. In short, the case for a second mail and the case for locating the base of the second mail at Karachi are so strong that nothing can weaken them except that most fatal of all obstacles to progress—public apathy.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji, K. C. S. I. started by yesterday morning's mail for Bombay.

COLUMBIAN GOLD.

Apropos our recent article on the gold finds in Columbia a correspondent sends us the following extract from an American contemporary:—

Col. John S. Wilbur, veteran prospector who has participated in more gold rushes than he has years in his life, and that means a few, for tha grizzled seeker of Eldorados has seen the tail lights of a half century go glimmering down the corridors of time, arrived in New York recently aboard the steamship Santa Marta of the United Fruit Line. The gold man is back from the wilds of Columbia, where he has secured claims on the very ground that brought wealth to the adventurers of Spain as far back as 1650.

For two long, feverish, insect-infested nightmarish years Col. Wilbur scoured the dense jungles of the South American country before he made his discovery and found fortune at his feet. The doughty prospector with a belt full of nuggets and gold dust has now returned to visit his family in Chicago for two brief weeks, then to return to the land of golden promise.

Col. Wilbur believes that he has discovered the gold workings that made Spanish galleons so sought after by the cutthroat pirates of the olden days. Col. Wilbur's claims are located along the Atrato River in the Choco District and near the town of Quibdo. The workings are about 300 miles inland and in a country that would daunt most white men. Washing gold from same ditches as did Spanish Dons. "It is placer gold of the finest quality that I have discovered," said the veteran prospector. "And my lands are the same that the early Spaniards washed for gold. As a matter of fact. I am using the same ditches that were dug by the dons almost three centuries ago. Through these I fetch the water to wash the golden sands.

"I have dug up many relics of the Spanish days, such as picks and other iron tools. And a few days before I left one of the native workmen brought to light a steel helmet or casque such as were worn by the fighting Spaniards of those days. The Spanish miners simply worked off the top of the land and made it necessary for me to sink shafts and dig tunnels.

"The gold runs between dols. 4 and dols. 20 to the cubic yard and is worth dols. 18 an ounce. If it were not for the fevers I believe that this section of Columbia would be every bit as wealthy in gold as the choicest districts of Alaska. The next objection is that foreigners are not permitted to purchase land outright but must lease it from the natives.

"The Choco district is no place for a man who holds life too dearly. There you may contract all the fevers ever thought of and a few more. I have gulped so much quinine in the last two years that my ears ring like cathedral chimes.

"And then there are the insects. They all bite and bite hard in that country. Every insect has a bite peculiar unto itself and one that makes a white man think of Dante's inferno as a haven of joy. Why even the butterflies bite in that accursed country.

"All the animals are thin almost to transparency. That is because they are always on the run. Every beast has another one constantly chasing it and when a white man comes along they seem to concentrate their forces and efforts to make him hit the hurdles. Vegetation sprouts like the beanstalk in Jack's story.

"Vegetation seems to grow more rapidly there than any place else on earth. Talk about mushrooms, why I've seen things grow almost as I watched them. And every thirty days I have to set the natives to cutting down the jungle about the workings or the sunlight would soon be hidden from us.

"But I'm going back the firs part of June, not because I like fever or enjoy being chawed by insects, but because of the wealth in those old Spanish workings."

Col. Wilbur had a narrow escape in getting out of his land of gold. He journeyed by canoe down the Atrato River. The first night of his journey his boat hit a half submerged log and the prospector, his two natives and his baggage went headlong into the river. The colonel and his men managed to get hold of the overturned boat and clung to it for over an hour before they drifted opposite an opening in the jungle where they could struggle ashore. The prospector spent two days fishing in the tropic stream for his belongings and rescued a small trunk.

Col. Wilbur is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel for a day or two.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, O.B.E V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th August, 1913.

764. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

765. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

766. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

767. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

768. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August Distances.—700 yards, 600 yards Figures 4 and 3.

769 Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 7 p m at Head-Quarters.

Subject—Attack

All ranks are invited to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,

Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

VETERAN'S FEAT.

True to his schedule, Edward P. Weston, the famous septuagenarian pedestrian, arrived in Minneapolis in mail week after a walk of 1,440 miles from New York, which he began on June 2.

Weston is now in his seventy-fifth year, and by accomplishing this remarkable performance has fulfilled a desire long cherished by him. In his own words he told Sir John Astley and Mr. Edward Lawson, when lunching with them in London in 1876, that he hoped in his 75th year to accomplish a task either in America or in England which would convince the greatest sceptic that a person who walked, ate moderately, and lived a simple life could accomplish a greater task in his seventy-fifth year than an ordinary man at fifty.

Weston's route was by way of Tuxedo, across the corner of Pennsylvania, into New York State again, and thence through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois to Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THIEF'S "WASHING DOWN."

A thief would have made good his escape in a Paris street if it had not been for a street sweeper, who turned on him the hose with which he was watering the road-way and knocked him down. A concierge in the Rue des Dames, returning after a few minutes' absence, surprised a young man rifling her home. The theief pushed her aside and ran into the street. He had got as far as the Boulevard des Batignolles and was for out-distancing his pursuers when he was thrown to the ground by the force of the column of water directed on him by the street sweeper. The thief was so stunned by his fall that he was arrested and taken to the police station without any difficulty.

TRAGIC WEDDING EPISODE.

The ancient but dangerous custom of stretching a rope across the road in order to arrest the progress of a wedding party and induce them to pay toll had a tragic ending at Briton Ferry in mail week.

A number of taxi-cabs containing a wedding party were proceeding along the Gwmavon road from Briton Ferry, where the ceremony had been performed, when they found their further progress barred by heavy ropes stretched across the roadway. The driver of the first cab successfully negotiated the first obstacle and approached the second, which was held on one side by a number of laughing girls. The majority of the girls let go, but two or three more daring than the rest maintained their grip, and, becoming entangled with the rope, were dragged into the road-way.

Fortunately most of them escaped injury, but before the cab could be stopped Maggie Egart, about sixteen years of age, was dragged along some distance, sustaining internal injuries, which are likely to prove fatal.

INDUCEMENTS TO ELOPING COUPLES.

The rivalry of American magistrates who are authorised to add to their incomes by performing marriages is responsible for an amusing advertisement published in Cincinnati. In an effort to extinguish all competition, Mr. Mullen, a magistrate whose speciality is to marry romantic couples who elope into Kansas, announces a sliding scale of fees ranging from half a dollar (2s.) to dollars 10 (£2). For the latter sum he advertises:—

"My motor-car will meet couples at the railway station and whisk them into the matrimonial parlour, where the bride-to-be will find at her disposal a boudoir fully equipped with a French mirror, powder puffs, perfumes, and hair curlers. At a table ladden with fresh flowers a phonograph will play a wedding march, while a photographer takes a snapshot of the wedding scene. All couples availing themselves of the ten-dollar rate will be furnished with photographs neatly framed, and will be provided, after the ceremony, with a luxurious breakfast and handsomely embossed marriage certificate."

ENGLISH BEER CRITICISED.

"Your English girls are very sweet and your English beer is sour," said a member of the Arbeiter-Bildungsverein, Vienna, a self-improvement association of workmen, clerks, teachers, and small tradesmen, who, to the number of 267, have just visited London.

"The girls are charming. They have such garceful figures, they dress so naturally, and they seem to possess personality.

"But your beer! We cannot drink it. It's thick and heavy and sour, and it makes us sleepy. Also it is always warm.

"In Vienna the beer is light and in the summer it is always iced. Why does the Englishman drink bitter, warm beer on a hot day?"

WOULD-BE PUPIL TEACHERS.

The examination papers for the term at the Hucknall Pupil Teachers' Centre, Nottingham, contained the following "howlers":—

Augustine—A Benedicting monk.

Augustine—A Benedicted monk.

William Rufus was a red-haired and greedy man. After having four years' pocket-money he fell ill.

Transubstantiation was a belief in Convocation to Saints.

TO A BURGLARY BY MOTOR.

The "mobilisation" of a London policeman in an unusual maner is reported by a "Daily Mail" correspondent, who writes:—

"In the early hours of Saturday morning I was riding home on my motor-cycle along Brompton-road when a hatless man standing in the road, violently waved a lantern and shouted to me. With an anxious glance at my speedometer I slowed down and stopped and the man ran towards me. He was a policeman. My fears increased but, breathless with running and excitement, he only said 'We have got somd burglars in Raphael-street. If you see some of our men will you send them along?'

"I hurried in quest of a constable in South Kensington. I found two and offered to take one of them to the scene of action on the luggage-carrier of my machine. The younger policeman, who was nearly six feet in height, accepted the offer. My passenger's legs were rather too long, but in a little while he found the correct angle for them and we sped along merrily, the constable clasping me round the waist. Figuratively (as well as liberally) in the arm of the law, I did not trouble to look at the speedometer and in but a few seconds we were skidding round corners in Raphael-street.

"My passenger took up a position to watch for the burglar, who was thought to have taken refuge in the garden, but when I came away the search had given no result."

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

CHAPTER XVIII.

During the three days since he had last seen her, Lena Adair had so completely fallen out of Peter's scheme of life that the mention of her name from Betty's lips gave him a decidedly unpleasant shock.

He had overlooked her photograph in its silver frame when he made a clean sweep of his belongings. A dull flush of annoyance rose to his face.

"Yes" he said lamely. "I suppose she is pretty."

"I think she's beautiful!" Betty agreed, with the enthusiasm of youth. She paused. "Are you engaged to her?" she asked, interestedly.

Peter was crimson now; there was something pathetic in his eyes as they met Betty's. If she had deliberately tried to hurt him, she could not have succeeded better. For a woman he loves to question a man about another woman with whom—well, with whom he has been talked about, is the most exquisite torture.

"She's married" said Peter stammeringly.

"Married!" Betty raised her brows. "She looks so young," she said, doubtfully.

"So she is," said Peter. "Her husband is much older than she is, and—and they're not at all happy, I'm afraid."

"Oh! Why did she marry him, then?"

"Well," he's rich for one thing, said Peter, reluctantly. "And he's a very good-looking chap, and Lena—Mrs. Adair—was quite alone in the world when she met him."

"Oh! Does she call you 'Peter'?" asked Betty.

"Yes."

"I suppose you are very great friends, then?"

"She has been very kind to me," said Peter, generously.

Betty asked no more questions; she seemed to weary of the subject all at once, and leaned back once more against the cushions.

Peter made a pretence of doing something to the rope which fastened the punt to the shore; his hands shook a little.

"Shall we go on?" he asked, with his back turned.

"Yes, if you like."

"Betty answered absently; when Peter turned round again she was looking at him with puzzled eyes.

"What are you thinking?" he asked, quickly.

She shook her head.

"You would not like it if I told you," she answerd.

He did not press the question; he loosed the punt with a little vicious shove and took up the pole.

Punting was one of the things Peter could do well; his tall, lithe figure showed to advantage against the leafy background; he worked without effort, with graceful movements. Beneath his skilful manipulation the punt glided swiftly away downstream.

"They have gondolas in Venice, don't they?" said Betty, suddenly.

"Yes," Peter answered, shortly. The subject was getting on his nerves.

"I've seen pictures of them," she went on, dreamily. "And the picturesque men who row them. It must be an ideal place for a honeymoon," she added, abruptly.

The pole bent suddenly in Peter's hands; he only just saved himself from a plunge.

"I should think it's a rotten place," he said, violently; he tried to control his voice. "There are lots of places you'd think ever so much nicer," he added. "I'd rather go to Devonshire myself."

She smiled rather wistfully.

"You don't really mean that? Oh, it's beginning to rain."

Large drops were pattering down through the leafy canopy overhead; they splashed on to Betty's white frock and Peter's Panama. He hastily steered the punt close to the bank again; he took off his coat and handed it down to her.

"Please put this on."

"But you'll get wet through," she objected.

"Please put it on—I sha'n't hurt; I'm used to rain."

Betty obeyed; she knew it would be useless to resist further. Peter drew the pole in and came to sit beside her.

"I shall keep some of it off," he explained.

The rain was pattering down heavily now; the drops danced and bubbled on the surface of the river, and spattered the leaves overhead with a little clipping sound.

"It's only a shower," said Betty.

She snuggled warmly into Peter's flannel coat, and almost unconsciously Peter moved a little nearer to her.

An elderly man passing in a light skiff smiled as he glanced towards them.

Betty's face was almost hidden by the collar of Peter's coat, which she had turned up; Peter's attitude was unconsciously that of a lover; the elderly man looked round after he had passed and smiled again.

Peter scowled.

He wondered if Betty had noticed; he glanced down at her, and was surprised at the tension in her small face.

"Do you know who that was?" she asked, breathlessly.

"No—some silly old josser," said Peter, resentfully.

"It was Mr. Clarence," said Betty.

"Clarence!" Peter echoed the name unrecognizingly. "Who is he?" he asked.

"He was auntie's lawyer. How funny I should see him here! I did not know he ever came to London; his home is at Exeter."

"Perhaps it was not he," said Peter. He craned his neck after the fast-disappearing skiff.

"Oh, yes, it was," Betty declared. "I hope he did not see me."

"Why?" There was something rather offended in Peter's voice.

"Because—because I did not want him to know where I am. I came away without telling him. You see——" She paused and knit her brows. "You see, he did not like Robert."

Peter bit his lip.

"Oh!" he said, constrainedly.

The rain was falling very gently now; streaks of golden sunlight streamed through the wet leaves overhead.

"Do you think he did see me?" asked Betty, anxiously. "He smiled—but I suppose he would have stopped and spoken if he had known it was me."

"He smiled because—because he thought we looked like—like sweethearts," said Peter doggedly.

"Did he?" Betty's voice sounded surprised. "How funny!"

"Very funny," said Peter, with sarcasm.

The girl looked at him in amazement. "Are you cross?" she asked.

Peter laughed.

"No—of course not." He sighed and moved away from her. "It's left off raining," he said. He took up the punt-pole again.

"Shall we go on?"

"Yes."

They glided some way in silence.

"Is Maidenhead anywhere near here?" asked Betty, suddenly.

Peter considered.

"It's not a great way," he said, at length. "Why?"

"Because I remember now Mr. Clarence saying he had a brother who lived there; and, if so, that would account for my seeing him, wouldn't it!"

"Possibly."

"I'm glad he didn't see me, anyway," said Betty, in a relieved voice. "I don't know what he would say if he knew why I had come to London."

Peter sent the punt forward with a sudden increase of speed.

"Why didn't he like—Fulton?" he asked, constrainedly.

"I don't know; but he always said I should never marry him with his consent. You see, he was to be my guardian if auntie died before I was twenty-one. I'm over age now, so it doesn't matter, does it? I can do as I like, can't I?"

Peter made no answer.

CHAPTER XIX.

It was nearly nine o'clock when Peter got back to his hotel. He was very tired, but he felt happier than he had done for days. Betty and he had had supper in London after they left the river, and he had taken her home afterwards.

"It's been the most beautiful day in all my life," she said, when he bade her good night. "I can't ever thank you for being so kind to me."

"If you've enjoyed it, it's all the thanks I want," said Peter, humbly, and walked away treading on air.

When he reached the hotel where he was staying, the hall porter told him that he had been rung up on the 'phone four times during the afternoon.

"Really!" Peter looked surprised; he was not aware that anyone knew where he was staying. "Did the caller leave a message?"

"Yes, sir. It was a lady, sir—Mrs. Adair, sir. She said she would ring up again, as it was most important, sir."

"Oh!" Peter's voice changed subtly; he walked past the man and went up to his room.

So Lena knew where he was staying! He could not imagine how she had discovered. Peter swore softly under his breath as he slammed his bedroom door and proceeded to change his flannels.

He had not intended going out again that night; it had been such a perfect day—he felt just in the mood to tumble into bed and sleep dreamlessly.

But he knew Lena well enough to know what her "most important" really meant. If she discovered he had returned, nothing would do but that he must go round to see her that evening; possibly she had had another scene with her husband. He flung his coat across the room irritably.

After all he could easily tell the hall porter to say he had not returned; that would be the best way out of it. He strode across the room, and had his finger on the bell when someone tapped at his door.

Peter said "Come in!" with fierce resignation.

A boy in buttons opened the door.

"Wanted on the 'phone, sir—caller waits."

Peter swore again; he was just a moment too late. He caught up his flannel coat and went down the corridor. There was a telephone at the end of the landing; he got connected from the main office and waited.

The rather shrill voice he knew so well spoke his name across the wire.

"Is that you, Peter?"

"Yes, it's me," said Peter, ungrammatically.

"Oh!"

Something like a sigh of relief was breathed through the little exclamation. "Where have you been? I thought you never meant to come back any more! I've rung up four times!"

"Sorry—I've only just got in."

He tried to keep the irritation out of his voice.

"Will you come round for a few minutes, Peter? I want to see you. It's very important. No, you mustn't refuse—please. I won't keep you."

Peter tried to refuse. He moistened his dry lips with his tongue. He racked his brains for some plausible excuse, but not one would come to his rescue.

"I haven't seen you for three days, Peter," said the voice again, rather wistfully. "I've been expecting you all day and—"

"I'll be round in half an hour," said Peter.

He slammed up the receiver, and went back to his room.

Another time he would have thought nothing of acceding to such a request, but to-night—He sat down on the side of his bed and stared before him gloomily.

He did not want to go. The thought of Lena's scented drawing-room went uncommonly against the grain to-night. He did not want to see Lena.

"Confound it" said Peter, under his breath.

He got up and re-dressed himself leisurely. He took as long as he possibly could about it. Perhaps it was unconsciously that he selected a tie which he knew Lena disliked excessively. As he brushed his hair, his eyes fell upon a knot of faded forget-me-nots lying on the dressing-table. He put the brush down slowly and picked them up.

They looked very faded and weary. Peter had taken them from the bunch he had gathered for Betty. He crossed to the washstand to put them in water, then he changed his mind, and fastened them, drooping as they were, into his coat.

Then he switched off the light and went downstairs in the lift.

He walked to Lena's house. It was a twenty minutes' walk, but for once in his life he had no inclination to take a taxi.

It was a glorious night. A round golden moon hung like a ball of fire in the dark sky, a cool breeze fanned the hot face of the earth.

Peter deliberately walked slowly. He had some faint hope that perhaps Lena might have grown tired of waiting for him and have gone to bed, but in his heart he knew how vain the hope really was.

He stared up at the face of the house eagerly. There was a light in the drawing-room window. Peter set his teeth and rang the bell.

He went up the thickly-carpeted stairs with dragging steps. There was a sort of apprehention in his heart. He wished he had not come, and yet—Well, he would have to see her again sooner or later.

The servant preceding him flung open the drawing-room door.

"Mr. Constable, madam."

Peter walked into the room.

Lena rose from the couch as he entered. She was beautifully dressed. The shaded rose light of the room suited her to perfection.

She came to meet him, forcing a smile; then suddenly, without any warning, she covered her face with her jewelled hands and burst into tears.

(To be continued.)

HUMOURS OF A PIANIST'S LIFE.

BY MR. MARK HAMBOURG.

Touring has its troubles and inconveniences, and during my travels all over the world, there have been occasions—notably for instance when my piano was confiscated in Russia, for some innocent infringement of the law and I was forced to explain the situation to a large and impatient audience—when I have been inclined to couple the pianist lot with that of the policeman.

At the same time, however, some of my experiences on tour have been so amusing and pleasant that they have, to a certain extent, consoled me for its drawbacks. An incident which tickled me immensely at the time occurred during one of my American tours. One day I arrived at an hotel in a town out West which had the honour of harbouring a real multi-millionaire, and engaged several rooms, including one for practising, over those occupied by the millionaire. The following morning, while practising, I was disturbed by the landlord, who begged me to cease, giving as his reason that his most honoured guest, the multi-millionaire, was unwell. Finally, when pressed for a fuller explanation, the embarrassed landlord, with many apologies, declared that the millionaire had gone mad while I was playing above. From which I came to the conclusion that there are times when music hath not its charms.

PLAYING v. LIFTING.

It was during the same tour that I gave a concert in a Western town at a time when there was an epidemic of highway robbery. Two peaceful citizens were held up and robbed of the contents of their pockets, among which were two tickets for my concert that night. While the concert was proceeding an envelope was handed to me in which the robbers returned the tickets, accompanied by a note "much regretting that they were unable to make use of them."

Apparently, however, the work of the professional pianist is not regarded very seriously by some people, judging by an incident which occurred to me one day in London. I was watching half-a-dozen labourers moving my piano, and casually remarked to a friend standing near that playing on the instrument was pretty hard work. One of the men, overhearing the remark, turned and said, scathingly, "Playin' is hard work, did yer say? What about liftin' it, eh, guv'nor?"

THE DESPISED ORCHESTRA.

There was another occasion when, while waiting at a certain junction, I noticed an obviously theatrical gentleman on the same platform. Sauntering over to me he began the conversation thus:—

"Belong to the profession, my boy? I am on the boards myself, and my wife is a palmist. What are you?"

"I play the piano," I said.

And you should have seen the look of scorn that came over his face at my words.

"Oh, orchestra!" he remarked, contemptuously and walked right away, to return to us no more.

On the other hand, there are people who seem to think that professional pianists are capable of doing all sorts of extraordinary things. At a recital of mine in Sydney, New South Wales, I was playing with an accompanist, our two pianos being set back to back on the platform. The hall was not very light, and the man at the other piano was quite invisible to a certain part of the audience. During the Concerto of Chopin I stopped playing for a few bars, while the other man continued to perform and the fact called forth the following remark from an enthusiast who could not see my accompanist from where she sat.

"Oh" exclaimed this lady to her friend "isn't Mark Hambourg, a wonderful musician? Just look at him now; he has taken his hands off the keys and is playing with his pedals."

And it was during a tour in Canda that a young woman insisted on playing to me, in order that I might admire her wonderful talents. To tell the truth she played abominably, but at the end of the performance, wishing to be polite, I asked her whether she often performed in public.

'Oh, dear me, no!' she replied promptly. 'I only play to artistes now.'

A new profession, surely!

A FEARFUL PREDICAMENT.

One of the worst predicaments in which I was ever placed, however, was caused by a lady journalist who was sent to interview me. She made the usual notes during her interview, which I finally brought to a close with some such remark: as this:—

"Now I am afraid I must be off. It's a dreadful bore, but I have to go and dine with some horrid people to-night."

What was my horror next day to find this remark reproduced in cold print at the end of that fatal interview! I need hardly say that it was my last dinner at the house in question.

There was another occasion when I was interviewed by a couple of journalists in America. They were men, and I received them in my dressing-gown as I was feeling some what queer. At the end of our talk I said:—

"It is not rather unusual for two men to take a single interview."

To this one of them replied. "Oh, we are both from the same paper, you know, and while I took down what you have been saying, my friend has been sketching you."

And, in spite of my protests, I appeared in the paper next day dressed like a sleep-walker.

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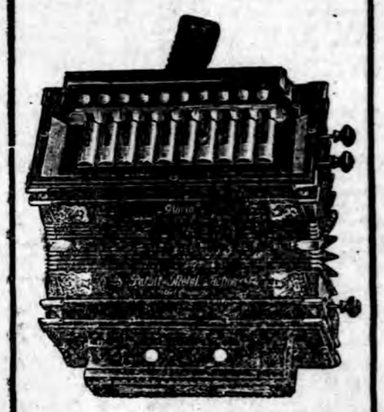

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